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ANNUAL REPORT FEBRUARY 18, 2010 - MARCH 31, 2011

THE FOOD, AGRIBUSINESS AND RURAL MARKETS (FARM) PROJECT

Contract: RAISE Plus Contract No. EDH-I-00-05-00005-00, Order No. 16

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ACRONYMS

AAHI	Africa Action Help International
CAD	Country Agriculture Department (Government Office)
COP	Chief of Party
COTR	USAID Contracting Officer Technical Representative
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
GIZ	German Technical Cooperation
GOSS	Government of Southern Sudan
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
P4P	Purchase for Progress (Program administered by WFP)
RFP	Request for Proposals
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VCA	Value Chain Analysis
WFP	World Food Program

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The FARM Project's first year laid a solid foundation for operational and technical activities throughout the life of the project. The project was launched by the USAID Administrator, Rajiv Shah, and has enjoyed a high level of visibility both within USAID, the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS), and with partner and donor organizations. Launched after an important national election, the project's core mandate to work closely with national and state level governments, was slowed by post-election staff shuffling during the first months of the project. Since this time, The FARM Project has built a lasting partnership with government counterparts, and actively engaged in building the capacity of government to support the private sector and create an operational environment conducive to economic growth in the agriculture sector.

Concurrent to building a constructive and lasting relationship with GOSS, operational foundations for the project were laid. From a temporary office in Juba, a permanent Juba office site and three state-level offices were identified, while temporary field site offices were identified and staffed. After necessary procurement and renovation, both the headquarter and three field offices were occupied and became operational.

After initial reconnaissance missions, the completion of a baseline study and the Performance Monitoring Plan, the technical team began to identify gaps between current and good agricultural practices among target beneficiaries. In response to this, strategic capacity building activities were designed which would have an impact on agricultural production and practices during the 2011 agricultural seasons. This included an initial investment in training 122 people in tractor operation and maintenance (this activity responded to a specific request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry). Having identified post-harvest losses at 40-50%, FARM also partnered with the World Food Program to train 106 individuals in warehouse management and control. Through its Farming as a Business (FaaB) curriculum, FARM taught 306 trainers (who will in return be involved in cascade trainings) about developing business plans, financial planning, and accounting.



FARM beneficiary receives her breeding flock in March 2011

The FARM Project also made strategic investments in the honey and small ruminant sectors in the Greenbelt. A honey value chain study was conducted which provided a baseline for possible interventions. Having identified poor genetics traits (notably stunted growth) in the goat population in Western Equatoria, FARM responded through its in-kind grant program to supply high quality breeding stock to selected communities. The intervention was designed so that individuals would receive a small breeding herd (consisting of six goats, one male and five females) and would then pass on the first female offspring to a secondary beneficiary. 600 goats were procured for distribution to FARM beneficiaries in Western Equatoria.

In November 2010, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry rolled out an aggressive agenda to increase food production in southern Sudan from current levels (about 700,000 metric tons (mt) of staple crop production per year) to 2 million mt by 2013. To complement this agenda, the project shifted its focus from a variety of complementary value chains to an exclusive focus on staple crop production of maize,

sorghum, cassava and groundnuts. To this end, The FARM Project procured 60,000 kgs of certified maize seed and 40,000 kgs of certified sorghum seed for distribution to farmers (for a breakdown of the distribution see page 13). Unlike some other distributions, FARM's approach was complemented by a training of trainers (TOT) which graduated 306 trainers of improved agronomic practices, a review of planting and harvesting techniques, and safe handling of seeds.



FARM procured treated, certified seed from neighboring Uganda, trained members of farmer based organizations as trainers, and distributed the seed in time for planting during the 2011 agricultural season

The FARM Project has also worked closely with the government to develop policies that support private sector investments in the agriculture sector, and lay the groundwork for economic prosperity for the soon to be independent nation. FARM's Senior Policy Specialist has played a central role in drafting and reviewing eight national agriculture policies. A foundation has been laid which will be invaluable throughout the life of the project.

In year one, the project has successfully laid a foundation for long-term interventions in the agriculture sector of southern Sudan. Through close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the project is uniquely positioned to assist in promoting and helping to formulate the development agenda promulgated by the Government of Southern Sudan. As the country moves toward independence, this project will remain an important avenue for pursuing economic growth and increased food security through the agriculture sector. Over the next year, the project plans to establish Participatory Farmer's Learning Centers, and make additional investments in improving the production and marketing of staple crops. Through its capacity building efforts, farmers will continue to learn through hands-on and participatory methodologies about agronomic best practices and farming as a business.

INTRODUCTION

The USAID Food, Agribusiness and Rural Markets (FARM) project is an integral part of the U.S. government's development assistance program to Sudan and is funded through the RAISE PLUS (Raising Rural and Agricultural Incomes with a Sustainable Environment) Indefinite Quantity Contract (IQC). The FARM project will contribute to the Government of Southern Sudan's (GOSS) goals of achieving food self-sufficiency, reducing poverty and economic growth through pursuit of its own overall assistance objective which is to "increase food production in targeted areas of southern Sudan."

The vision for The FARM Project is to promote sustained increases in food production by establishing the foundation for a viable and profitable commercial agricultural sector that provides food security for the people of southern Sudan, with opportunities for significant job creation and new business opportunities. One of FARM's contributions to the development discussion in southern Sudan has been to build consensus on the need to begin transitioning from a relief model to a market-driven approach for agricultural development. This approach is reflected in FARM's five-year strategy of sustainable development of the commercial agriculture sector in southern Sudan.

Most immediately, The FARM Project and USAID are acting to support the GOSS Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's (MAF) strategy of rapidly increasing food production over the next three years by producing 2 million metric tons of grain for the soon to be independent nation. This initiative is reflected in the activities covered in the current Annual Report as well as in FARM's Year Two work plan, and reflects a shift from the original work plan which included activities involving a broader range of value chains.

OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED RESULTS

Over its five-year duration, The FARM Project will increase agricultural productivity in selected commodities, increase trade, and improve the capacity of producers and private sector and public sector actors in southern Sudan to develop commercial smallholder agriculture. FARM will foster economic growth to reduce poverty and food insecurity by improving the competitiveness of staple food value chains.

As The FARM Project is currently USAID's most comprehensive agricultural program in southern Sudan, it will also provide leadership, guidance, and coordination for the development of the agricultural sector, both with other implementing partners of USAID and for the activities of other donors. Likewise, The FARM Project will provide technical assistance and related support to the GOSS MAF, as well as state-level ministries of agriculture.

In addition to the overall program objective of increasing the production of targeted agricultural commodities in the project area, major program outcomes will include the following:

Increased Agricultural Productivity:

- Adoption of new technologies and management practices by farmers, traders, processors and others;
- An increase in the area cultivated using new technologies and management practices;

- Increases in the value of output of farmers, traders, processors and service providers; and
- Improvements to the business and management skills of producers', women's and other organizations.

Increased Agricultural Trade:

- Improvements to smallholder farmers' access to critical agricultural services such as credit, veterinary, agricultural input, machinery and marketing services;
- Increased use of price and market information systems by farmers, processors, traders and others;
- Strengthening of key agricultural product trade routes; and
- Improvements to the legal, regulatory and policy environment to facilitate marketing and trade.

Capacity Building:

- Micro-, small, and medium-scale enterprises and organizations and institutions will have strengthened business, management, and service provision skills; and
- Public sector service providers will have a stronger capacity to support market-led agriculture and to provide quality services.

REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report documents activities, achievements, and challenges of the project between its initiation on February 18, 2010, and the end of the first full fiscal year on March 31, 2011. Section One reviews project start-up and administrative activities, which constituted a major part of the first half-year's work. Section Two summarizes technical activities and achievements. Section Three addresses activities in key cross-cutting areas. The Appendices provide additional supporting detail.

ACTIVITIES COVERED IN THE REPORT

The FARM Project submitted an ambitious year-one workplan in April 2010. This workplan was designed to begin addressing the systemic issues in staple crop production, horticulture, the livestock, small ruminant and poultry sectors, as well as on supplementary value chains such as honey. In December 2010, consultations with the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS) revealed that the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has an ambitious agenda to raise staple food crop production levels from current levels (about 700,000 metric tons per year) to 2 million metric tons per year by 2013. In support of this vision and with the encouragement of USAID, The FARM Project revised its workplan to focus exclusively on staple crop production in years one and two. Both the original and the revised workplans are included in Appendix A. This report will report on activity and achievements from both workplans, as the shift occurred during the reporting period. It should be noted that the shift in activities implies that some indicators which would normally be reported on are not relevant to the current year's activities—these instances are identified in the text.

START-UP ACTIVITIES

The first year of the project was focused on laying a solid foundation to support sustainable operations of the project throughout its lifespan, with investments in operations, political support, and the initiation of technical activities. The contract was signed on February 18th. The Chief of Party arrived by March 18nd, and the team had its first full day of work, in temporary offices in Juba, on March 22nd, 2010. Soon thereafter, the team embarked on an initial reconnaissance mission to the project's three states (the first visit was a joint mission to Yei which included all project staff and, after returning to Juba, the staff divided into two groups and travelled to Yambio and Torit respectively). After these initial field visits, initiation of the workplan development began. From April 13th to 15th, southern Sudan held an important presidential election. This election period was followed by great anticipation for the results, as well as some delay in identifying appropriate government counterparts (as many political appointments were dependent on the outcome of the elections). THE FARM Project's first year annual workplan was submitted in April, and the design of a baseline study to inform the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) commenced. On May 17th the project was officially launched by the USAID Administrator, Dr. Rajiv Shah, amidst broad media coverage and interest by both domestic constituents and the international community. Capitalizing on this momentum, project staff invested in generating broad support for and buy-in on the project with launches attended by government, aid, and commercial participants in both Juba and the three Greenbelt states (Central, Eastern, and Western Equatoria), that comprise the project's geographic sphere of activity.

Concurrent to these activities, operational foundations for the project were laid. Basic operational underpinnings such as vehicle rentals, procurement of basic office supplies, and establishment of bank accounts took place immediately following the project start (this included a review of relevant OFAC requirements and submitting necessary paperwork). From a temporary office in Juba, a permanent Juba office site was identified and established, temporary field site offices were established and staffed, and permanent field site offices (co-located with the state level Ministry of Agriculture) were identified and necessary renovations were made prior to occupancy. Staffing-up proceeded in phases, beginning with critical administrative and technical staff and continuing on to the recruitment of supportive administrative and technical staff.

Technical activities began to support each of the project's three main components. First, groundwork was laid for technical activities that will lead to increased agricultural production. After conducting the baseline analysis and reviewing field data, a gap analysis was performed between current practices and agricultural best practices. The identified gaps became the foundation for the development of extension messages, which were tailored to specifically address these gaps using behavior change methodologies.

The project has faced numerous challenges. Because of the timing of project start-up, in conjunction with elections and the high-profile launch in May 2010, initiating an intervention to support planting during the 2010 agricultural season was not feasible. The workplan instead focused on baseline data collection, building relationships with the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS), and designing a

capacity building agenda to support agricultural production during the upcoming 2011 rainy season. The elections in April led to a change in government, anticipation of which delayed the initiation of some project activities for several months. The project's procurement code contributed to initial delays in logistical aspects of project start-up (such as the procurement of improved seeds). The development and processing of waivers, for example for seed purchases, resulted in additional delays as the technical team began to initiate activities related to agricultural inputs.

The unexpected resignation of the project's Value Chain leader in July 2010 also had an adverse impact on startup of technical activities during the five month vacancy in this position. This position was not restaffed until December 2010 thus impeding progress on most activities dependent on this position. Finally, the level of involvement sought by county, state and GOSS-level government actors in virtually all facets of the project has been far greater than anticipated, a dynamic which has slowed implementation of operational and technical activities in numerous cases. It is hoped that the recent hire of a Special Adviser will help to streamline government engagement in the future by providing a designated government liaison to represent the project and attend coordination meetings. The Special Adviser joined The FARM Project in mid March 2011.

Existing human and institutional capacity was entirely over-estimated by both USAID and the consortium selected to implement this project. The past 20 plus years of war and the resulting dependence on relief structures has culminated in a severe "brain and intellectual resource" drain as a large portion of the educated and skilled workforce has emigrated from the region. The result of severely limited commercial activity during the civil war period can almost be described as a 'vacuum' of technical and business acumen capacity. This dynamic has significantly challenged The FARM Project's ability to recruit and hire qualified local staff for the project, and it is reflective of the environment that currently characterizes agribusiness in southern Sudan. The necessity of mentoring and developing staff and counterparts is very high and should be considered as a priority in future development engagements.

In spite of these challenges, The FARM Project was able to stage a large-scale seed distribution which supports staple crop production throughout the Greenbelt. The set-backs and epiphanies about the state of agribusiness in southern Sudan have further underscored the importance and relevance of The FARM Project's core mandate. In keeping with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed in 2005, southern Sudan began its referendum on independence on January 9th 2011. As had been projected by opinion polls, Southerners voted overwhelmingly for secession. This landmark event is the next step toward autonomy, which will be fully realized with the independence of southern Sudan on July 9th 2011. In anticipation of this, food security and economic growth are vital ingredients for stability and prosperity in the world's youngest nation. The FARM Project is supporting food security through its strategic interventions in staple crop production. Foundations have been laid to significantly boost yields in the project area, interventions which can be expanded to a broader area in future years.

TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES

The project's start-up was supported by a baseline study through which FARM team members surveyed farmers, traders, processors, service providers and organizations in the project area and collected information on their current activities as well as the constraints and opportunities they perceive. Data collection was completed on June 14, 2010, revealing results which not only provided baseline data for the project, but also validated the project's overall approach. Key findings were that:

- Post-harvest management training is desperately needed (40-50% of grain is damaged post-harvest)
- Staple crop yields are extremely low (424 kg/feddan for maize, and 300 kg/feddan for sorghum)
- The use of agricultural inputs is extremely limited due to inadequate access to improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides
- Individuals and associations lack access to market and transport facilities
- Farmers lack access to finance, in particular grants and loans
- Little machinery or mechanization service is available in rural areas
- The extension services provided to farmers is inadequate
- Poor road conditions make access to markets very difficult
- Improved storage facilities are needed to mitigate post-harvest losses

In addition to the baseline study, The FARM Project conducted a gap analysis of livelihoods and agricultural work being conducted by international organizations or non-governmental organizations in the project area. This led to fruitful partnerships and opportunities for collaboration which are discussed in more detail in the donor coordination section (see page 31). Building on these findings, FARM made some changes to its first-year annual workplan which had been submitted in April 2010. For example, the team responded to capacity gaps with a heightened focus on capacity building and mechanization in the early days of the project. This laid the foundation for increased agricultural production in the 2011 agricultural season, and laid the foundation for FARM's large-scale seed distribution. As discussed in the introduction, The FARM Project began revising its annual workplan in December 2010 in response to new agricultural production targets set forth by the MAF. Below, technical activities in each of the project components are discussed in turn. Although FARM is now focusing exclusively on staple crop production, notable achievements in other sectors occurred earlier in the project year, and are included here.

COMPONENT 1: INCREASE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

1.1 Increase adoption of improved technologies and management practices

The FARM Project has initiated key interventions aimed at improving agronomic practices through improved technology and input adoption, specifically by introducing improved seeds and supporting mechanized farming. Farmers have been introduced to enhanced technologies and production practices

in various ways. FARM's extension staff will utilize Farmer Participatory Learning Centers (FPLC—formerly referred to as Farmer Field Schools), demonstration plots, and farmer-to-farmer exchanges to deliver technical agricultural training to project beneficiaries. A mass-media outreach strategy will also complement input distributions, and in-person trainings with messages about agricultural best practices for a broad audience.

Leading up to southern Sudan's Referendum on Independence, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry developed an ambitious set of goals aimed at propelling the soon to be independent country toward food security for its citizens. To complement this agenda, The FARM Project revised its year-one workplan to correspond with these priorities. While the original year-one workplan included interventions in a variety of complementary value chains (including livestock, poultry, honey and vegetables), the revised workplan focused strongly on staple crop production of maize, sorghum, cassava and groundnuts.

Given this shift in focus, The FARM Project sought to transfer or postpone activities in the livestock, poultry, honey and vegetable sectors as much as possible. A brief summary of achievements and activities in these sectors is listed here along with relevant handovers or follow-up activities. Following this section, the report elaborates on FARM's promotion of improved technologies and management practices.

Vegetables, poultry, livestock and honey activities

During the first half of the year, The FARM Project identified seventeen women's groups to assist with production and marketing of **vegetables**. Planned interventions here were shared between capacity building initiatives (discussed under Component 3) and technical efforts to improve technology use and management practices. Due to change in focus, FARM did not initiate activities in the vegetable sector, but made recommendations to another International NGO (the International Rescue Committee) who may be able to initiate support for the groups.

In the **poultry sector**, The FARM Project identified two existing poultry enterprises, made contact with several potential partners where no poultry enterprises existed, and identified a number of potential partners for a domestic poultry hatchery based in Yei. Setting up a hatchery supply chain will decrease reliance on imports by cultivating a domestic breeder flock, which has the potential to dramatically transform southern Sudan's poultry industry. It would also be complementary to FARM's investment in staple crop production (which could provide a source of high quality poultry feed). Because FARM's investment in poultry has been postponed for the time being, the project staff will continue to liaise with partner organizations (such as BRAC) that may be able to make strategic investments in this sector.

An area with particular economic potential in southern Sudan is **livestock**. It is a commodity in many ways characterized by inefficiency, illustrated by the fact that cattle hides as well as goat and sheep skins are usually treated as a waste product and disposed of in the bush rather than being processed and used. Recognizing the potential to reduce waste and add value, The FARM Project offered a quick-impact training program that taught nine livestock processors in Eastern Equatoria to dry and salt hides for export to Kenya and Uganda. FARM also identified associations that could actively market the hides

and skins for regional export. Given that processing costs are minimal, anticipated sale profits of about \$50 per hide will bring significant economic benefits to the community (the potential income for one of FARM's partner cooperatives alone is about \$60,000 per year in supplementary income if hides are successfully marketed). Activities in this sector have been postponed for the time being.

The FARM Project also identified potential to make an important investment in the **small ruminant** herd in Western Equatoria state. After years of war and insecurity perpetuated by the Lord's Resistance Army, the goat population in the state has been strongly affected both in numbers and in its robustness. Goats found in that region are significantly smaller and less robust than in other parts of southern Sudan, a challenge which FARM addressed through its hybrid vigor initiative. In addition, the majority of meat consumed in Yambio County was either imported domesticated meat (such as goat) or bush-meat. The practice of hunting wild animals has led to a dwindling animal population in the state, adding an environmental layer to this food security issue. In order to re-stock the livestock in the state, as well as boost the animal's genetic traits, FARM through its in-kind grant program supplied high quality breeding stock to selected communities. The intervention was designed so that individuals would receive a small breeding herd (consisting of six goats, one male and five females) and would then pass on the first female offspring to a secondary beneficiary. 600 goats were procured for distribution to The FARM Project beneficiaries in Western Equatoria. During the first round, 58 producers received a total of 382 goats in Yambio and Ri-rangu. The remaining 215 will be delivered to Bangasu. FARM principal beneficiaries were women, widows, and vulnerable Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) with this intervention (almost half of beneficiaries were women). Each beneficiary will receive management training and assistance with veterinary care. Because the goats were selected in part for their reproductive qualities (in particular giving birth twice a year and a tendency to produce twins or triplets), the multiplication of the herd and improved goat genetics should be seen before long.

Recognizing the importance of **honey** as a supplementary income generation activity (and one that can complement other agricultural activities by being completed during the dry season), The FARM Project assessed the existing honey associations in Maridi in July 2010. After identifying four honey producer associations a regional honey specialist conducted an in-depth value chain and market assessment in November 2010. His findings confirmed expectations that honey is a highly productive and profitable enterprise for the area, and ample opportunities for value-added activities exist. He provided specific recommendations on how to further develop the sector through modest technical investments and extension activities (including filtering the honey and exporting bees wax). Given the shift toward staple crop production, FARM met with the German aid organization GIZ to provide a copy of the honey value chain analysis, as well as advice on other preliminary findings. FARM and GIZ developed complementary approaches to minimize redundancy. While The FARM Project is investing in staple crop production, GIZ is beginning work in the honey sector.

Staple food crop production activities

In late 2010, The FARM Project began discussions with USAID and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to align its focus with the aforementioned three-year staple crop production objective initiated by the Minister. The added activities are consistent with FARM's efforts to address areas where large

gaps exist between current farm-level production and agronomic potential with the aim of increasing production and yields of key **staple food crops**. In addition to maize and sorghum which were already slated for interventions in year one, the FARM team added groundnuts and cassava to the immediate workplan.

To that end, The FARM Project field staff met with local producer organizations to identify farmers to participate in a program that would facilitate their access to mechanized land preparation services, improved seed and inputs, and improved post-harvest storage. A total of 43 farmer based organizations (FBOs) were positively vetted for plowing grants. The 1,254 registered FBO members will be the beneficiaries of mechanized plowing on 572 feddans of communal land. FARM's first aim was to facilitate a significant expansion in the amount of land cultivated by beneficiary farmers, as well as boosting the productivity (yields) achieved on that land. To that end, in-kind grant programs for land preparation and improved seeds were provided in the first season of 2011.

With respect to **land preparation**, The FARM Project has distributed in-kind grants for plowing of land that will be planted with the improved seed that has been provided resulting in a total of 572 feddans to be plowed and readied for planting among 43 FBOs. This complementary activity is meant to simultaneously reduce the labor requirements associated with plowing additional land for cultivation (labor which is often born by women), as well as to provide additional acreage on which the improved seeds will be planted. By structuring the intervention this way, The FARM Project can put additional land into cultivation while not disrupting farmers' scheduled cropping pattern.

With the aim of increasing staple crop production, The FARM Project also distributed **maize and sorghum seed** to formally organized FBOs (registered or in the process of registering) in all three Equatoria States for planting in March/April. The process utilized partner FBOs for distribution to their individual members, and was complemented by a previous training on good agricultural practices. Beneficiary farmers will return 30% of the amount of seed they received (15 kg maize X 0.3=4.5 kg maize; and 8 kg sorghum X 0.3 = 3.4 kg sorghum) in the form of grain after the harvest to their respective FBOs. In addition, some FBOs who were also recipients of FARM's plowing grants, received seed with which to plant the FBO's communal land. Appendix C provides a detailed summary of seed distribution beneficiaries by state and county.

Table: Summary of Distribution Statistics:

State	# of FBOs	# of Beneficiaries	Feddans to be Planted to Maize	Feddans to be Planted to Sorghum	Feddans to be Planted from seed distributed	Kg Maize distributed	Kg Sorghum distributed	Kg Seed distributed	Grant Amount (US\$)
Total Western Equatoria	55	1,218	2,658	2,587	5,245	19,935	10,348	30,283	\$25,158
Total Central Equatoria	51	1,307	2,866	2,762	5,628	21,495	11,048	32,543	\$27,029
Total Eastern Equatoria	26	528	1,120	1,104	2,224	8,400	4,416	12,816	\$10,650
Total Seed Distribution	132	3,053	6,644	6,453	13,097	49,830	25,812	75,642	\$62,837

Additional Details on FARM's Seed Distribution:

The FARM Project's distribution of 75,642 kg of high quality maize (49,830 kg of Longe 5) and sorghum (25,812 kg of Sekedo) seed was successfully completed by March 22, 2011 in all three Equatoria States. The seed procured from Uganda arrived in The FARM Project's Juba warehouse on March 10th with a total of 60,000 kg of maize and 40,000 kg of sorghum = 100,000 kg or 100 tons. Over the following twelve days the seed was distributed to 132 FBOs (representing 3053 listed FBO members/beneficiaries) who met the project's requirements to receive in-kind grants for seed worth \$62,837 in aggregate.¹ Of the nearly 25 tons of seed remaining, a few hundred kilos will be used in demonstrations, and the rest will be distributed prior to the second rainy season. The specifics for each FBO are summarized in Appendix C, for each of the three States and nine counties in The FARM Project's area of responsibility.

In-kind grants were awarded to individual FBOs who were then charged with fairly distributing seed among their members according to The FARM Project's guidelines of 15 kg maize and 8 kg sorghum per individual. The quantity of seed is expected to plant two feddans of maize and two feddans of sorghum, with the expectation that the farmer will plant 2 feddans each in the first and second rainy season.

In addition, some FBOs who were also recipients of The FARM Project's plowing grants received seed with which to plant the FBO's communal land (totaling 572 feddans). They received 7.5 kg of maize per feddan and 4 kg of sorghum per feddan, for each feddan of communal land. Again it is expected that this will allow them to plant their communal land in both the first and second season.

Overall, the seed distributed is expected to plant 6,106 feddans for individual farmers and 572 feddans of communal land in each rainy season for a total of 6,644 feddans per season, or a **total of 13,288 feddans**. FBOs are expecting to plant some groundnut and cassava on their 572 feddans of communal land, reducing the amount of land allocated to maize and sorghum, so the total for maize and sorghum for the two seasons comes to 13,097 feddans.

When all 60 tons of maize and all 40 tons of sorghum are distributed, farmers may plant about 8,000 feddans of maize and 10,000 feddans of sorghum. Yields will likely range from 700 to 1,200 kg per feddan for maize, and 600 to 1,000 kg per feddan of sorghum. The actual yield will depend on the degree to which farmers use their traditional practices or adopt the good agricultural practices recommended by the project. However, we recognize that large-scale farmer adoption of these better practices is likely to take time. Depending on the yields obtained, farmers will likely produce 6,000 to 10,000 tons of each crop over the 2 seasons from the seed distributed, for a **total annual increase in cereal production of 12,000 to 20,000 tons**.

The target is to distribute approximately equal quantities of seed in each of the three states, around 32 tons each, with 3-4 tons reserved for demonstration plots and any other contingencies. This target has

¹ Grants agents are in the process of verifying the member distribution lists signed by each FBO member who received seed. It is possible that there will be some very small adjustments in the final numbers for this initial distribution.)

already been reached in CES. Another two ton of seed for WES, and 18 ton are slated for distribution in EES before the second rainy season.

Seed was distributed to fewer FBOs and individual members in Eastern Equatoria than the other two states. Insecurity has prevented the project from being active in Budi County and has constrained some activities in Ikotos County at certain times. Additional maize and sorghum seed has been set aside for distribution in EES between now and the second rainy season, and efforts are underway to get additional FBOs qualified to receive project grants. In Budi County, where it appears that the project may not be able to post staff for security reasons, discussions are underway about the possibility of a local NGO, Christian Development Services (CDS) serving as a local implementing agency for The FARM Project.

The varieties distributed were Longe 5 for maize and Sekedo for sorghum, both produced by NASECO, Uganda. The seeds were tested for germination (94 % for maize and 80 % for sorghum respectively). The seed was treated with Imidacloprid, an insecticide and Thiram, a fungicide, to protect it in storage, transit and after planting. In part because of this treatment, it was necessary to develop a training program that would help insure that farmers would store and handle the seed with care. The training also introduced reinforced good agricultural practices for maize and sorghum. This included appropriate plant spacing for the high quality seed, and a series of other practices, such as early planting, harvest at physical maturity, etc. The training began with a training-of-trainers for project and extension staff and representatives of umbrella FBOs in each state. These TOT participants then presented the training at the county level, under supervision of Juba-based training staff. The TOT participants at the county level (payam level extension staff and FBO representatives) then presented the training at the payam level, and those participants provided training to FBO member farmers.

The next step: Marketing and reducing post-harvest losses

Because production rates are currently close to subsistence levels, the necessary infrastructure to handle and process excess yields needs to be established. To facilitate processing and trade of the anticipated increase in yields, The FARM Project has identified nine locations for staging points (cleaning /bagging/temporary storage). These staging points will serve as collection points for staple crops produced in FARM's AOR destined for the market. The location of these staging points is also being coordinated with the World Food Program which is setting up complementary collection points for its own P4P procurement program. Needed renovations will take place for those warehouses identified as important and located in close proximity to partner FBOs. Processing equipment will be procured for both staging points and warehouses during the coming year.

To address post-harvest losses (currently at between 40-50%), action has also been taken to introduce improved grain cribs that can be locally assembled and will increase storage capacity, improve drying and reduce rodent and pest infestation. This is of significant value for first season maize harvest. The FARM Project also identified prototype metal granaries, and is in the process of procuring 30 of these granaries from Kenya for distribution, one per payam and one extra for each state.

1.2 Improve public and private service provision that supports agricultural production

One of The FARM Project's chief objectives is to improve public and private service provision in the agribusiness sector. Through its close relationship with the Government of Southern Sudan, and its mandate to support the establishment of a favorable environment for the private sector, FARM is in a unique position to support in this way. FARM has established offices which are co-located in the state-level Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry in Yambio and Torit (the Yei office is co-located with the County Agricultural Department). In addition, FARM has engaged and trained government extension agents throughout the Greenbelt region (for more on this, see Capacity Building section on page 23). The FARM Project's Policy Expert has taken on an ambitious mentoring role within the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry where he is building the capacity of senior-level civil servants in policy development (for more on this, see Policy Section on page 32).

Tractor training program

Responding to a request by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, FARM rolled out a training program in all three states focused on tractor operation, safe use and maintenance. This is specifically aimed at **improving land preparation** services, as the training was provided to tractor operators based in state and county capitals. The tractor training of trainers (ToT), was organized in ten locations within the Greenbelt: Yei, Morobo, Kajo Keji, Torit, Magwi, Ikoto, Mundri, Maridi and Yambio, with one final training at the GOSS tractor training facility in Juba. In all, 137 tractor operators (136 men and one woman) were trained. The participants were made up of government extension workers, members of FBOs and tractor service providers.

The main things addressed in the ToT were:

- Awareness in safety precautions when operating the tractor and implements (plows, harrows (disc), planter etc)
- Guidance in pre-check maintenance steps to ensure that the tractor in a sound mechanically working condition
- Proper and correct procedure and settings and adjustment of the implements such as plow, harrows (disc) and planters, this part included both theory and hands-on demonstration
- Basic maintenance and trouble shooting

Demonstration Plots and Farmer Participatory Learning Centers

Farmer Participatory Learning Centers (FPLCs) (formerly, Farmer Field Schools) are integral both to FARM's capacity building agenda, and to the effort to rapidly increase staple crop production among the beneficiary population. These field sites will serve as valuable hands-on learning centers where farmers, government extension agents, and cooperative members can be introduced to improved technologies and best practices from planting to post-harvest handling and marketing. Identifying locations for two

national and three state-level demonstration plots is complete, and the identification of land, machinery, inputs, fencing are underway.

Payam-level Extension Staff are currently being trained to facilitate the FPLCs. At least one FPLC will be located in each payam with some payams having more than one FPLC depending on the geographic spread of the payam and the number and distribution of beneficiary farmers within it. In anticipation of the centers, a short term technical consultant was brought in to help prepare educational materials and a communications strategy for improving agricultural productivity. These materials and strategies will be delivered principally through the FPLCs.

The selection of **state-level plots** for FPLCs was an activity that took place in close coordination with the state-level MAF. Because the County Agricultural Department (CAD) is in charge of land allocation, the specific selection typically took place through liaising with this office directly. Once The FARM Project submitted a request for a site, the CAD identified a number of possible plots for FARM to view. In dialogue with the CAD office, FARM staff then visited the sites to ascertain their suitability based on a variety of criteria:

- Size should be at least four feddans of cultivatable land
- Plot should have a vegetative cover (not forested or with high density of trees).
- Soil types should be representative of the region and of good texture and depth
- Slope / waterways should be conducive to basic mechanization. This means, no slopes >5% or near watercourses (this is important to mitigate erosion—although erosion control techniques may be included into the curriculum if necessary)
- High visibility, and easy accessibility (the chief aim here is to make sure the demonstrations have maximum impact through a wide audience, as well as being easily accessible by major roads)

After the final selection is made, an agreement is signed with the CAD, as well as the landlord or community. A budget is then established for rent, inputs, infrastructure development (such as fencing), labor and security. For maximum community buy-in, these costs are ideally shared by the community in return for rent or crop-share options.

Similarly, for the selection of **payam level FPLC** plots, the team coordinates closely with the CAD, payam extension officer, and the community. The same general parameters are applied as with the state-level FPLCs, but the plots are generally smaller (around one feddan). Other criteria for the payam level FPLC sites include:

- Crop specific suitability (for maize, sorghum, groundnut and cassava)
- Proximity to farmers and FBOs who are beneficiaries of The FARM Project's seed distribution program (with consideration for encouraging women's participation when possible)
- Consideration given as to practicality with regards to number of FBO's in Payam; ensure a more equitable workload for Payam extension workers

The following table indicates the location and status of FPLC sites throughout The FARM Project's Area of Responsibility (AOR):

Type of Plot	State	County	Payam	Location	Status
State-level demonstration plot	EES	Torit	Nyong		Two sites identified
Payam level FPLC		Magwi	Pageri	Afro-organic	Identified
Payam level FPLC		Mawi	Magwi	Ayee Pit FBO	Identified (2 Feddans)
Payam level FPLC		Magwi	Pajok		TBD
Payam level FPLC		Ikwatos	Katire		TBD
Payam level FPLC		Ikwatos	Ikwoto	Ifune farmers group	Identified
State-level demonstration plot	WES	Yambio	Yambio	located about 10 kms outside of Yambio	Plot identified (4 feddans)
Payam level FPLC		Yambio	Yambio	Gitigiri FPLC	
Payam level FPLC		Yambio	Ri-rangu	19kms) from Yambio	Identified
Payam level FPLC		Yambio	Bangasu	(54kms) Yambio-Maridi road	Identified
Payam level FPLC		Maridi	Maridi	Kwanga	Identified
Payam level FPLC		Maridi	Mambe		TBD
Payam level FPLC		Maridi	Landili		TBD
State-level demonstration plot	CES	Yei	Yei	Approx. 5 feddans given by CAD. Opposite UNMIS, Lasu Road	Identified
Payam level FPLC		Morobo	Gulumbi	Girili; Paji-mugun farmers groups	Identified
Payam level FPLC		Morobo	Kimba	Kimba; Renu farmers groups	Identified
Payam level FPLC		Morobo	Wudabi	Aloto; Ripi farmers group	Identified
Payam level FPLC		Yei	Mugwo	Yari; Mugwo MCDF	Identified
Payam level FPLC		Yei	Lasu	Lasu progressive farmers Association	Identified
Payam level FPLC		Yei	Otogo	Mongo; Dumo farmers Association	Identified
Payam level FPLC		Kajokeji	Lire	Meikir; Damagure farmers groups	Identified
Payam level FPLC		Kajokeji	Kangopo	Limi; Julukonga women group	Identified
Payam level FPLC		Kajokeji	Kangopo 11	Bori; Batakindimugun farmers group	Identified

Finally, with respect to private sector service provision, The FARM Project has initiated activities to promote the establishment of a private seed industry in southern Sudan. FARM is exploring the option of assisting an international seed company establish a base in southern Sudan. This would complement the possible support of village-based seed enterprises.

1.3 Improve producer organization business management skills

Farming as Business (FAAB)

One of The FARM Project's key objectives is to build the capacity of producer organizations, agribusinesses, and small-holder farmers to embrace modern business approaches in order to effectively increase their productivity and access to markets. To address this objective, The FARM Project's Farming as a Business (FaaB) training program gives farmers and producer organizations the skills necessary to evaluate markets, develop crop and business budgets, as well as source financing to support their activities. During the first year of The FARM Project, the FaaB curriculum for southern Sudan was developed and both TOT and farmer-level trainings were conducted.

The implementation of the FaaB training program evolved through several steps. First, pilot trainings of 100 farmers (54 men and 46 women) were conducted in October 2010, to test the generic FaaB curriculum. Then, the curriculum was revised based on the feedback gained from the pilot trainings. Upon review and approval by relevant government partners, this revised curriculum, that had been tailored to the particular circumstances in The FARM Project's area, was then implemented in the form of a TOT program at the state level. A total of 40 field officers (30 men and 10 women) were trained in three TOT trainings that were conducted in Yambio, Yei and Torit in December 2010. Two-thirds of these were from GOSS Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Cooperatives & Rural Development at the State and County levels. Through these trainings, The FARM Project built a pool of trained facilitators from among FARM field staff, and government Ministries at the state and county level. Over the last few months, these trainers have been implementing FaaB trainings across all three states, training 166 participants (104 men and 62 women).

The FaaB training is designed to assist farmer's in important processes such as developing a business plan, by-laws, and budgets. A formal analysis of production costs has also been integrated into the FaaB program to help farmers make better investment decisions, as well as be used to inform further cropping interventions by The FARM Project. In customizing the curriculum for southern Sudan, it was found that there was a particular need for basic literacy and financial management among project beneficiaries. A formal analysis of production costs has also been integrated into the FaaB program to help farmers make better investment decisions, as well as be used to inform further cropping interventions by The FARM Project. The revised FaaB manual reflected these findings, and the curriculum was adapted to respond to these additional contextual challenges.

COMPONENT 2: TRADE AND MARKETING

Several of the activities under this component were delayed due to the departure of the project's first Value Chain Expert in July 2010. A Value Chain Expert was mobilized in December 2010, and has taken over these responsibilities such that the activities are now progressing rapidly. Understanding the value chain process, including volumes, quality and pricing assists with their decision making in keeping with The FARM Project's market-led approach for assisting farmers. For this reason, FARM will conduct value chain analysis (VCA) for four staple crop commodities (maize, sorghum, groundnut and cassava). These VCAs will be conducted during the month of May, 2011, and findings will be shared widely with stakeholders and partners in the development field.

The project's Gender Specialist is also undertaking a separate analysis which will complement these value chain studies by examining the possible gender implications of the project's staple crop production activities. The need for this study was born from The FARM Project's realization that labor is one of the major constraints on crop production in southern Sudan. Increasing production should therefore take into consideration the impact this labor requirement will have on families, and specifically women who carry much of the agricultural workload.

2.1 Increase smallholder access to market services

2.1.1 Market studies

Three rapid appraisals were conducted in the Equatoria States of the Green Belt Zone during January and February 2011. During these field trips, potential markets and some major buyers (wholesalers, retailers, processors including input suppliers) were identified (see Tables 1 & 2). The team also initiated discussion with some NGOs, including FAO, Zoa Refugee Care & UMCOR who procure grain and ground nut seeds from farmers for onward sale. The trip reports will serve as a foundation and point of reference for the previously mentioned in-depth VCAs. The three market studies were conducted in Juba, Yei and Nimule

Table 1: Summary of list of traders identified

State	County	Total number of traders	Male	Female	Type of businesses
CES	Juba	6	6	0	Whole sales, retail sales & company
	Yei	16	12	4	Whole sales, retail sales, company, processors and input suppliers
	Kajokeji	2	2	0	Input suppliers
	Morobo	2	2	0	Input suppliers
Total			22	4	

Sources: Rapid appraisal and market assessments reports

The rural markets visited throughout the Greenbelt were mainly dominated by local producers while in the state capitals the markets were found to have a strong presence of both local traders and imported produce. Juba is the main market for a wide range of commodities including fresh produce. Nimule is the main point of entry for produce originating from Uganda, with a number of secondary routes servicing the state and county capitals. Yei has the most established market infrastructure and is indicative of the regions production capacity, especially in maize and groundnut. Overall, the team obtained a clear understanding of the pricing, distribution and market linkages, which they recorded and collated to inform possible interventions. One constraint that was identified for traders and wholesalers was the lack of quality control of locally grown staple crops. This underscores the need for farmers to understand and respond to quality demands of the consumer and re-enforces the need for better post-harvest handling and storage practices.

Table 2: Markets identified

State	County	Number of markets
CES	Yei	3
	Morobo	2
	Kajo keji	1
EES	Torit	1
	Budi	2
	Magwi	2
	Ikotos	1
WES	Yambio	2
	Maridi	3
	Mundri	2
Other markets identified out side the green belt zone		
CES	Juba	3
Total markets		21

Source: Market assessment and Rapid appraisal reports

2.1.2 Market linkages

A Marketing Specialist (who joined the team in December), has undertaken a program of identifying and promoting market linkages between local farmers and buyers. Results of her initial analysis show that in many cases farmers do not know how to identify or pursue market opportunities; instead waiting for “the market to come to them”. In light of this, she has facilitated contacts between four FBOs and 12 local traders (located in Juba and Yei) who would like to purchase groundnuts, maize, sorghum from them.

Through the market linkage initiative, traders (specifically in CES) were made aware of existing sources of agricultural commodities. Most were unaware that the products they sought were available from local farmers. Contacts between traders and FBOs were thus established. In March 2011, Kimba rice association and Pajimugun farmers association sold 6.1 tons of maize to traders in Yei. Now that the linkage has been established, The FARM Project is optimistic that more transactions will take place as several FBOs still have produce in storage. By linking growers and traders, FARM has created the foundation for an ongoing business relationship between these parties. FARM intends to replicate this initiative in both Eastern and Western Equatoria where linkages with major outlets in Wau and Rumbek will be pursued.

Sales resulting from linkages facilitated by The FARM Project

Association	Commodities	Quantities/ metric tons	Value/SDG	Value/\$
Kimba rice growers assoc	Maize grain	2.0	2,000	800
	Maize grain	1.6	1,600	640
Pajimugun	Maize grain	1.5	1,500	600
	Maize grain	1.0	1,000	400
Total		6.1	6,100	2,440

Source: From farmers and traders exchange rate considered 1 \$= 2.5 SDG

The FARM Project has also helped forge crucial market linkages between farmers and large-scale institutional buyers. Notably, in collaboration with the World Food Program's Purchase for Progress (P4P) program, FARM is working to identify strategic warehouse locations, and is also advising WFP on FBOs that have been assisted. In return, WFP plans to negotiate possible purchases from these FBOs in the coming harvest season.

2.1.3 Market Information Systems

A draft market information collection has been designed and submitted for comment and preliminary testing, constituting an important step in improving producers' and traders' access to market information. There are also opportunities to collaborate with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on local market information activities that they have instituted and are interested in expanding within the The FARM Project areas.

2.2 Identification and prioritization of key trade routes needing upgrading and repair

The FARM Project has identified 9 critical trade routes and currently finalizing a report that will be submitted to USAID that identifies these trade routes, their critical features, and summarizes their repair and upgrading requirements. These routes are located in the three Equatoria states and are identified in the following table.

Critical Priority	State	County	Road	From	To	Approximate length (km)	Observations
	EES	Budi	Kapeota Highway	Torit	Chikadum town and Lotoke town	50	
		Ikwotos	Kapeota Highway	Torit	Ikwotos Town	30	
*				Ikwotos Town	Isohe	12	plus 2 bridges /causeways
*		Magwi		Magwi Town	Obbo–Pajok	28	
				Obbo – Pajok junction	Labone	18	
*	CES	Yei/ Morobo	Lassu Highway	Yei	Umbassi-Wudabi-Morobo Town	40	
		Yei		Yei	Lassu	25	
		Kajokeji	Uganda Highway	Kadjo Kedji	Lei & Jalimo	12	
*	WES	Mundri		Mundri Town	Bangolo	80	

2.3 Finance

In the initial project design, access to finance was a major project component. While the rationale made sense with the original framework, it became clear early on that the associations and cooperatives that The FARM Project was partnering with were not developed to a point where they could absorb or manage credit effectively. Instead of engaging with large commercial entities, FARM engaged smallholder farmer's associations who were neither in need of, nor able to absorb the kind of financing envisioned in the original design. While microfinance services are expanding rapidly in southern Sudan, little lending has been extended to the agriculture sector. This does pose a barrier to the establishment

of a commercial agriculture sector in the Greenbelt. At the same time, FARM's intervention has been predominantly focused on staple crop production and food security. While creating financial services products for the agribusiness sector remains important, it has not been a priority in year one. In fact, it became clear that basic financial literacy training and other accounting skills would be a more valuable first step for farmers who are still producing at close to subsistence rates. For this reason, The FARM Project de-emphasized the micro-finance and rural finance components of the workplan and decided to instead focus on financial literacy and cooperation development through its FaaB trainings. (For additional cooperation and association development assistance provided by FARM, see the capacity building section on page 23).

The activities The FARM Project has completed in the area of marketing and finance include:

1. Networking with lending stakeholders and providing leadership at the national level

Meetings with current micro-finance institutions such as SUMI and BRAC as well as several commercial lenders in southern Sudan were held to explore possibilities and discuss ideas for creating a lending tool and extending financing to the farm sector. Meanwhile, regular participation in a stakeholder group, the Southern Sudan Microfinance Forum was begun by The FARM Project Finance Specialist. FARM participation in an agricultural sector working group Southern Sudan Business Forum was also invited.

2. Support to MFI sector in southern Sudan

The FARM Project also played a key role in the first Southern Sudan Microfinance Conference where the financial services expert presented a key note discussion paper on the status of the financial sector in southern Sudan.

3. Develop the supply of agricultural credit

One way of improving access to financial services is to increase the diversity of financial products available to the rural population. The FARM Project planned to work with identified interested and qualified financial service providers to develop tailor made financial products that target the rural and agricultural sector. Development of producer groups' management capacity was however prioritized and the new products development was scheduled to be undertaken in the project's second year with the help of STTA and ACDI/VOCA head office.

4. Develop demand for agricultural credit

The financial literacy training was incorporated in the FaaB trainings discussed under Component 1.3. Included in the curriculum was material on crop production budgets, cash flow analysis, calculating financial needs and analyzing financing options and loan terms.

COMPONENT 3: CAPACITY BUILDING

Training and capacity building are an integral part of all The FARM Project interventions and work hand-in-hand with the technical activities outlined under Components 1 and 2. Capacity-building activities will be diverse and differ in relation to the targeted beneficiaries. For example, FARM is working in an

advisory role with GOSS to assist with strategic planning within agriculture at the national level. The program is also working to build the capacity of extension agents; both to train them in agronomic best practices and train them as trainers. Likewise, The FARM Project has initiated contact with micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSME) throughout the value chain to assess their capacity in sound business strategies and business management techniques. Capacity building will be conducted throughout the life of the project, but is most intensive in the initial years of the project allowing the leveraging of acquired skills among the target beneficiaries to achieve ever greater results as the project progresses.

3.1. Improve business management and service provision skills of the private sector

Development of Cooperatives and Associations

For maximum impact, The FARM Project works with cooperatives, groups, and associations collectively referred to as Farmer-based Organizations (FBOs). In order for FARM's work with these groups to be most productive, FARM will assess and invest in developing the capacity of these groups from both institutional/organizational and technical fronts. During the first project year, FARM identified and mobilized 132 FBOs from the three Greenbelt states. Together, these FBOs have 3,053 members, representing about 19,000 beneficiaries (the average household size in our AOR is about 6.2 according to the 2008 national census²). This is a significant accomplishment during the first year of project operations and lays the foundation to work with much larger numbers of FBOs in the future. This will increase the project's ability to distribute its services to individual farmers over the life of the project and will greatly enhance local institutional capacity for farming in the project's service area.

The FARM Project provided institutional capacity building assistance to these FBOs in close collaboration with the County Agricultural Department and the State Cooperatives Department. This assistance was seen in the following ways: first, it assisted unregistered FBOs to formally register with the government, a step that would facilitate their access to grants and financing and other forms of assistance. Second, it undertook activities to strengthen the internal functioning of the group, for example helping to develop group constitutions and by-laws, preparing business plans, opening bank accounts, and holding elections. FBOs are being assisted with:

1. Registration
2. Group Formation and Development
3. Developing capabilities and procedures for internal management
4. Developing group constitutions/bylaws
5. Preparing of business plans
6. Opening of bank accounts, and
7. Holding of elections

The table in Annex B lists the association registration status of partner FBOs, and indicates which FBOs The FARM Project has assisted in the process.

² The national census should be taken with some consideration for the fact that about 1.4million IDPs/Returnees have repatriated to southern Sudan (a region with 8.5 million population).

3.2. Improve public sector capacity to develop a business enabling environment that supports market led agriculture ³

The FARM Project has taken immense strides in its activities towards developing a market-friendly business enabling environment for agriculture. In Year 1, the Agriculture Strategy/Policy Expert worked with the MAF to examine its current framework of interventions and policies. Efforts began with a review of existing agricultural policies undertaken from May to June 2010, culminating in the revision of eight policies and their submission to national stakeholders for review and comment. CAADP activities planned for year one were put on hold at the request of the Minister of Agriculture until initial policy reviews and reforms would be under way.

More specifically, key analytical work has been conducted in support of this objective. A short-term technical consultant conducted an analysis of the policy and institutional environment for agriculture in southern Sudan. This policy inventory revealed that there were a number of policy questions that need to be addressed, before improved technologies can be adopted. The absence of government seed, fertilizer, pesticide, or GMO policies have made the promotion of improved technologies very challenging. The foundational policy work that was undertaken also resulted in draft documents providing strategies to support southern Sudan's alignment with CAADP, and for developing a decentralized citizen-based governance for development in southern Sudan.

The FARM Project's Senior Policy Adviser began work in August. Working from the results of the preliminary policy analysis, he analyzed eight policies, and created a guiding policy revision document which became the framework for eight thematic policy working groups (with representation from FAO, SIFISIA, GOSS). In conjunction with the thematic policy working groups, he drafted eight policies which were submitted in March for external review. (the table below summarizes these activities). In May, national workshops will be held and policy reforms will be finalized for presentation for legislation at the end of May.

	Policy Area	Analyzed	Thematic Group convened	Revised policy draft	Revised policy submitted for external review
1.	Research	X	X	X	X
2.	Mechanization	X	X	X	X
3.	Training and Capacity Development	X	X	X	X
4.	Horticulture	X	X	X	X
5.	Fertilizer	X	X	X	X
6.	Crop Protection Products	X	X	X	X
7.	Agriculture and Livestock	X			
8.	Forestry	X	X	In process	

³ This section integrates programmatic interventions that would also fall under the Results Framework heading 2.4 Improve legal, regulatory and policy environment to facilitate trade and marketing. The FARM Program suggests combining these results (2.4 and 3.2) into a single result throughout the life of the project. The Program looks forward to gaining the mission's perspective on this.

3.3. Strengthen Public Sector Service Provision

Integral to the development of the agriculture sector in southern Sudan, is the effective development of an extension system. Currently, most agricultural inputs flow through the Government of Southern Sudan, so the need to provide training and strengthen the public sector in service provision is all the most relevant. The FARM Project has formed a strong partnership with the government at every level. Demonstrative of this is FARM's collaboration with MAF on mechanization (see section 1.2). During the first project year, FARM and MAF sponsored a Tractor Assessment in all three states. This study revealed that many of the government tractors have suffered damages or are in need of maintenance. In order to respond to this issue, and stage an effective response, the ministry sent an assessment team to catalogue the tractors in all three Equatoria states and conduct an assessment of both their exact location, and their state of repair. The tractor assessment sponsored by FARM and carried out by MAF, will assist and guide the ministry in better preparing its mechanization resources for future agricultural seasons.

3.3.1 Training of Trainers (ToT) Program

It is a recognized challenge that the FBOs with which The FARM Project interacts are generally at a very nascent stage of development. Beyond their needs for organizational capacity development (discussed under Component 3.1), they also lack the technical capacity to serve effectively as purveyors of information to their member farmers; a role that is integral to FARM's successful use of these organizations as a means to broaden its impact. For example, with respect to the recent seed distribution, FBO leaders were expected to train their individual farmers to safely handle, use and warehouse the seed, but lacked this knowledge themselves and also were weak in their capacity to impart that information even if they had it on a technical level.

In response to this challenge, The FARM Project has developed a training of trainers (ToT) program by which it imparts technical knowledge to FBO and extension leadership, while also training them in methods to successfully transfer this knowledge to constituent farmers. For example, with respect to the seed distribution, FARM developed a curriculum which covered technical aspects of safe handling of seed and good agricultural practices for maize and sorghum production, as well as approaches to adult learning, training tips for trainers, and effective use of technical media/extension services.

The participants for training included The FARM Project field staff (Coordinators, Senior Extension Officers and Extension Officers), national NGO members, and MAF officers at the state, county and payam levels, as well as farmer based organization (FBO) management committee representatives. Building on the methodology and materials obtained, these participants then conducted cascade trainings, to their own constituent farmers who were seed grant recipients. The training courses at the county level were done by the newly trained trainers at the state level, with assistance from The FARM Project Juba staff and Home office facilitators.

The ToT program was developed in stages. The first was to plan and coordinate efforts with the Government of Southern Sudan ministries of Agriculture and Forestry, Cooperative and Rural Development at the national level. The second step was an orientation for The FARM Project field Senior

Extension Officers from the three states. An array of training materials were prepared to support the ToT course. The program (course content, course schedule, training methodology, lesson plans, participant evaluation form, training materials, power points, handouts, posters etc.) and procedure manual were developed and distributed to participants as appropriate.

The first Western Equatoria State level ToT was held in Yambio on February 23rd, and followed by Yambio County training on 24th of February 2011. Lessons learnt were incorporated into the training program and curricula of the other two states. The seed facilitators and newly graduated trainers then conducted county level training for Maridi and Mundri, Western Equatoria. Concurrently with the ToT course, the seed facilitators assisted the FBOs with grant signing, and served as observers of the seed distribution process. Following the same model, the state and county-level ToTs for Central Equatorial and Eastern Equatorial states were conducted March 3rd to 18th 2011.

Warehouse management and control training

The warehouse management and control training was organized in conjunction with WFP for the participants from the three states. A total of 127 participants (106 men and 21 women) attended the trainings in Yambio, Juba and Yei respectively. The training provided basic information on grain and staple crop commodity storage. It also provides information on management practices in receiving and dispatching goods, handling and stacking goods with consideration of local practices, warehouse maintenance and cleaning, inspection of stacks, pest control, waste disposal, documentation and record keeping.

Table: Total Trainings Conducted by The FARM Project

Type of training	Tractor training				Warehouse Training				Hides	Faab				Seeds			
Location	WES	CES	EES	Total	WES	CES	EES	Total	Total (EES)	WES	CES	EES	Total	WES	CES	EES	Total
Total individuals				122	36	39	31	106	9	114	119	73	306	130	84	92	306
Women				2	8	9	1	18	1	43	51	21	115	28	14	21	63
New to FARM this year				21					9	110	114	69	293	28	51	92	171
Organizations/ associations represented				2					0	14	11	11	36	91	61	81	233
Farmers				0						97	97	51	245	1	0	0	1
Processors				0						0	0	0		1			1
Traders				0					4	0	0	0		4			4
Farm-service providers (ex. Veterinary, tractor, input, credit)				15					2	0	0	0		0			
Extension professionals				6					3	6	8	3		20	19	8	47
GOSS/State/ County employees				0						9	10	8	27	11	3	3	17
Other (specify)				0						2	18		20	3	1		4

RESULTS

Year one laid solid groundwork to improve agricultural production and food security in the soon to be independent southern Sudan. The operational foundation was laid, and lasting relationships were fostered with donor and implementing organizations in the agriculture and livelihoods sectors. A partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry was established and maintained through the passing of H.E. Samson Kwaje, and his replacement in H.E. Dr. Ann Itto. This relationship was further fostered through the Senior Policy Adviser who has worked very closely with the Ministry to build a legislative environment that supports market-led agriculture and rural markets. Simultaneously, The FARM Project has recruited a Senior Adviser whose role as a liaison between FARM and the Government is a crucial ingredient to streamlined and productive cooperation with counterparts in the public sector.

The FARM Project has formed lasting partnerships with organized FBOs throughout the Greenbelt. In an ongoing effort to boost the number of FBO partnerships, FARM has assisted organizations (to varying degrees—for more see Appendix B) to pursue registration. Organizational capacity assessments have been designed which will be the basis of ongoing capacity building activities within the private sector. In its first year, FARM has taken steps to help increase production for the rainy season by carrying out a large-scale seed distribution for about 19,000 beneficiaries. The distribution was complemented by grants for mechanized plowing and training on good agricultural practices.

The FARM Project also put in place the foundation for a continuing and effective extension system that addresses production and marketing. By identifying Farmers' Participatory Learning Centers (FPLCs), and identifying staging centers and warehouses throughout the program's area of responsibility, FARM has created the basis for improved post-harvest marketing of crops. Simultaneously, critical trade-routes have been identified and will be submitted to USAID's infrastructural development partners for treatment during the coming year. This critical improvement will make national and state level market access significantly easier for farmers in remote locations. By surveying and responding to post-harvest losses, FARM is tackling a challenging culprit in food insecurity: post-harvest losses of 40-50%. Through a multitude of avenues, FARM has positioned itself to respond to both shorter and longer term strategies for addressing food security and economic growth in southern Sudan.

CONSTRAINTS

Some developments emerged that adversely impacted the smooth implementation of The FARM Project in year one. Initially, FARM had a procurement code that made regional purchases of agricultural inputs impossible. The FARM team also had a challenging time obtaining final ratification of the payams of operation for the project. This in turn delayed the launch of the grants program, and resulted in a number of other programmatic delays. The vacancy in the project's Value Chain Specialist position delayed initial progress on the technical team, though a replacement was posted in December 2010. In addition, an on-the-job automobile accident led to a medically necessitated leave of absence of the Financial Services Specialist for two months during the fall. Upon his return he was limited in his ability to travel to the field due to some injury-related immobility. The resignation of the Agricultural Production Specialist impeded progress on rolling out the FaaB trainings specifically in Central and

Eastern Equatoria. Though he was scheduled to conduct a number of trainings before his departure, activities related to the seed distribution came up and he was unable to do so.

In January 2011, a driver on The FARM Project was involved in an accident outside of Torit where a man was killed. While FARM was resolving the dispute with family and local authorities, travel to EES was restricted. This resulted in some delays for the technical team who had planned visits and interventions in EES during this time.

In addition to various delays on the technical team, insecurity in Eastern Equatoria has been a challenge for the project. Fighting in Budi county has made the area impassable for a significant portion of the project, and security problems in Ikotos emerged just before The FARM Project was due to carry out its seed distribution there. FARM has responded to these challenges by bringing partner FBOs to Torit for trainings. FARM is also working to establish relationships with organizations which may be able to be partners on the ground in these insecure areas.

One of the more overt constraints has been the business environment in southern Sudan. The project was designed to harness rural markets and the private sector for most of its interventions, but it has become clear that this sector's development has been severely crippled by conflict and instability. As the transition to a democratic and politically pluralistic independent southern Sudan progresses, the project is hopeful that the Government of Southern Sudan will use the momentum of independence to focus strongly on economic growth and creating a pro-business operating environment. Through its Senior Policy Specialist The FARM Project has already made significant strides in advising GOSS on creating a policy framework that is conducive to private sector investment. While the government currently controls many of the inputs in the agriculture sector, moving to a private-sector driven and market-led model will provide opportunities for rapid growth and expansion across a number of value chains.

UPCOMING PLANNED ACTIVITIES

A second round of distributions is scheduled for the second agricultural season in 2011. This distribution will include the nearly 25 tons of remaining maize and sorghum seed procured for the first planting season, as well as an additional 100 mt of cassava cuttings (to be planted on 500 feddans), and 25 mt of groundnut seeds (to be planted on 500 feddans). As in the first rainy season, plowing activities and the distribution of seed and will be accompanied by training on safe seed handling and storage practices as well as good agricultural practices for general cultivation and the crops for which seed is being distributed.

To follow up on the seed distribution, The FARM Project also has an aggressive training schedule prepared that will include the establishment of Farmer's Participatory Learning Centers, farmer to farmer exchanges, and hands-on mentoring. Investments in reducing post-harvest losses are also in progress. It also intends to carry out an aggressive media, public awareness, and behavior change campaign through radio spots, posters, farm field school flyers, and pictorial manual advising farmers on improved agronomic practices. FARM will assist in renovation of grain warehouses and create market linkages between farmers who have excess crops and buyers. Field based marketing days, as well as a national trade fair, are being planned and may take place in late 2011 or early 2012 (the exact date has not been confirmed yet). FARM will roll out its extension-messaging plan through mass media and PFLCs

respectively. As the government solidifies its policies on agricultural inputs, FARM will facilitate linkages to improve the functioning of the input distribution system that effectively links farmers with agriculture input suppliers at all levels. The project will continue to focus on building the capacity of FBOs through capacity assessments and responding to other identified needs.

CROSS-CUTTING THEMES AND OVERARCHING ACTIVITIES

DONOR/IMPLEMENTING AGENCY COORDINATION

The international community in southern Sudan is relatively large. There are many donors and implementing partners involved in livelihoods activities here, which means there are both a number of actors to coordinate with and a great number of opportunities for collaboration. The FARM Project team conducted a gap analysis both on value chain analyses that had been conducted in southern Sudan, and on who the major actors are in the livelihoods sector in the Greenbelt. Where synergy has been found, coordination has taken place. This includes (but is not limited to) coordination with GIZ, WFP, FAO, CHF, World Vision, Catholic Relief Services, and the World Bank. FARM has also met with other departments within USAID, such as Food for Peace, to advise on the economic impact of LRA activities on production and market realities in Western Equatoria, and to give input on possible priorities for upcoming Requests for Proposals (RFPs) in Eastern Equatoria. Above and beyond these relationships, FARM has strategically chosen its payams of operations to have access to infrastructure (mainly roads and bridges) constructed by USAID in an effort to complement and build on this investment.

The FARM Project was represented at the USAID “Southern Sudan Agriculture Policy Conference,” held in Nairobi, Kenya, on August 24th and 25th. It was an excellent opportunity for FARM to deepen its relationships with existing players in the agriculture sector, and strengthen ties of synergy and collaboration with partners such as USAID BRIDGE, USAID COMPETE, and WFP’s P4P. The Nairobi conference was a particularly fruitful opportunity for members of the project to learn from existing research, and network with other organizations in the agriculture sector in southern Sudan.

While the trade component of The FARM Project is only in its very early stages of development, the team is already seeking links with other regional mechanisms and programs in the economic growth and trade arenas. Connections with the East Africa COMPETE program have been made, and FARM team members attended a USAID sponsored conference on CAADP in Nairobi in October.

POLICY ACTIVITIES

FARM’s Senior Policy Adviser has responded to H.E. the Minister of Agriculture’s ambitious policy development agenda with a prolific set of collaborative policy drafts for the agriculture sector. Because southern Sudan is making the transition to independence, the urgency of developing thorough and context-specific policies is all the more urgent. FARM has tried to balance the need for a participatory and consultative process, with the need for timely adoption of policies. Thus, Dr. Mataya developed a

set of Policy Guidelines, which are designed to guide the entire policy development process. Furthermore, he facilitated the establishment of Thematic Policy Working Groups which have been engaged in developing draft policy frameworks for seed, fertilizer, crop protection products, horticulture, mechanization, forestry, training and capacity development. Progress on these policies is as follows:

- The Seed Policy draft has been finalized and shared with relevant parties for input.
- The Research, Forestry, and Training and Capacity Development policies have been developed and reviewed.
- The Fertilizer, Mechanization and Crop Protection policies have been drafted, and input has been solicited from relevant parties.

In addition to developing these policies, a number of existing policies have been reviewed:

- Agriculture and Livestock Extension Policy (November 2010)
- Central Equatoria State Agriculture Policy (March 2011)
- Review of Draft Seed Legislation (Jan 2011)

In addition to developing these policies, and engaging in consultative workshops with stakeholders and members of GOSS, the Senior Policy Adviser is also preparing a CAADP awareness workshop to be held in April. After these initial policies have been drafted, the Adviser plans to continue his investment in capacity developing legislation and regulations for seed, fertilizer and crop protection products. In addition, building in the area of policy through holding of workshops to raise awareness on the preparation of policies is another major agenda of Dr. Mataya. Because it has been observed that policy development capacity within GOSS is relatively low, the Advisor has also put together a consultancy scope of work (SOW) for a training needs assessment (TNA) to assist in identifying needs, knowledge gaps as well as individuals to be trained. A consultant will be recruited to conduct the assessment and hold a follow-up workshop in May.

Facilitation of the CAADP awareness and development of the Compact is expected to begin immediately after the policy drafts have been presented and approved, probably sometime in July 2011.

ENVIRONMENT

An Environmental Review Form/Environmental Review Report (ERF/ERR) was prepared and approved for the agricultural seed distribution activity. The project imported high quality, certified maize (Longe 5) and sorghum (Sekedo) seed from a commercial seed company (NASECO) in Uganda. It had been treated with the pesticides Thiram and Imidacloprid to protect it during transport and storage, and after planting. These pesticides were included in the seed treatment PERSUAP. Mitigation measures included training farmers in the safe handling and storage of such seed. The training also included good agricultural practices for the production of maize and sorghum, as well as basic good agricultural practices with regard to basic crop cultivation (including plowing/land preparation). This training was rolled out as a training-of-trainers at the state, county, and payam level, for project and extension staff,

as well as and local FBO representatives. The FBO representatives with support from the payam project and extensions staff were then responsible for training the FBO member farmers.

A draft ERF/ERR for mechanized plowing and land preparation grants has been prepared and submitted to USAID for approval. The mitigation measures for this activity include plowing across the slope/on the contour and also planting crops across the slope/on the contour to help control soil and water erosion. Plowing is limited to fields on less than a 10% slope and which are already cleared and ready for mechanized plowing/land preparation. Farmers are trained to use contour ridging on steeper slopes, to maintain some multi-purpose trees of economic value on their fields to help limit wind erosion, and to avoid cultivation at the top of a long slope or within 20 meters of watercourses. Initial training was provided prior to the seed distribution and will be reinforced over the course of the year.

The FARM Project also initiated an environmental assessment process to address the issue of land clearing, following a request from the MAF that the project intercede to help farmers clear land. The issue is complicated. Southern Sudan has an estimated 4 million displaced persons who are returning to their native villages and fields after an absence of anywhere from several years to more than 20 years.

Slash and burn, extensive agriculture is the norm in southern Sudan, and to maintain some long-term forest cover, the country needs to move towards more intensive and more permanent agricultural production systems. Agricultural intensification is also the basis for increasing farm productivity, and the foundation upon which efforts to improve farm income, returns and the competitiveness of the value chains for agricultural products are built. Labor is very constrained, both for heavy activities such as land clearing, but also for timely operations on multiple crops, growing at the same time.

Returning families are leaving locations where relief food is distributed and spreading out across the countryside, such that food distribution is much more difficult. They need to quickly produce crops to feed their families, and produce income to provide food security. The new nation is receiving large quantities of relief food and importing most of the food for urban centers from neighboring countries. Southern Sudan needs a vibrant agricultural sector to feed its population and provide income to the approximately 80% of the population that lives in rural areas. Rapidly increasing agricultural production, required at both the household and national level, would be greatly facilitated by helping farmers clear fields now overgrown with trees and brush from an extended fallow. While clearing fields for agricultural production may have negative environmental implications, this must be weighed against the needs of farm families.

PERSUAP

The FARM Project prepared an initial PERSUAP that focused on treated seeds to be used in the seed distribution activity. This was later revised and expanded to cover basic use of specified low risk pesticides in different aspects of agricultural production and storage of agricultural commodities. Mitigation efforts include training farmers in the safe handling and storage of these chemicals and use of proper personal protection equipment. Training also involves Integrated Pest Management so that

agricultural production and storage can be improved with minimal use of chemicals. The revised draft has been submitted to USAID.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Although The FARM Project changed its commodity focus part way through the reporting period, the PMP indicators remain relevant, but the numbers associated with the completed interventions are notably different than they would be if FARM had continued a broad intervention in a variety of value chains. It is worth noting that certain indicators such as the “Number of women’s organizations/associations assisted as a result of USG-supported interventions,” would be significantly higher if FARM had engaged in activities in the horticulture sector, because women’s associations are not typically focused on staple crops. Nevertheless, the table below shows FARM impacts on specific indicators where such indicators can reasonably be measured at this point, and where the indicators apply given the shift in commodity focus.

For the sake of this report, the number of feddans under improved technologies are calculated based on the grants prepared for the distribution of new technologies and services (seed and plowing). If a farmer was granted seed for four feddans (2 feddans per rainy season), then it is assumed that improved technologies have been adopted for these four feddans. Once the monitoring and evaluation of the distribution begins, The FARM Project will be able to give a more nuanced measurement in this indicator category. While individual beneficiaries received only a single grant for seeds, 43 associations also received a grant for plowing and seeds to plant communal land. The individual members of those 43 associations are counted again as beneficiaries of the communal technology related grant. The same method was used for calculating feddans under cultivation. For example, the 572 feddans per rainy season involved in communal plowing grants are added to the 4 feddans per individual farmer.

PERFORMANCE Indicators for Component 1	March. 31, 2011
1.1 Increase adoption of improved technologies	
Number of farmers, processors, and others who have adopted new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	3,501
Hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	6,884
Number of individuals that have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity training	849
1.2 Improve public and private service provision that supports agricultural production	
Value of output of agriculture-related firms including critical service providers, processors and traders as a result of USG interventions	n/a
1.3 Improve producer organization business and management skills	
Number of producers’ organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations receiving USG assistance	144
Number of women’s organizations/associations assisted as a result of USG-supported interventions	8
PERFORMANCE Indicators for Component 2	
2.1 Increase smallholders’ access to market services	
Number of agriculture-related firms accessing critical agricultural services (such as credit, veterinary services, agricultural inputs, machinery services and business development services) as a result of USG interventions/assistance	2,539
Volume and value of purchases from smallholders of agricultural commodities targeted by USG assistance	2440
Usage of price and market information systems as a result of USG assistance	n/a

2.2 Improve and maintain critical points on high priority trade routes	
Number of high priority trade routes identified	9
Number of critical points identified	n/a
Number of critical points developed	n/a
2.3 Increase private sector services (including MSMEs) that support marketing and finance	
Value of private sector services provided that support marketing and finance	n/a
2.4 Improve the legal, regulatory, and policy environment to facilitate marketing and trade	
Number of policies/regulations/administrative procedures analyzed as a result of USG assistance.	7
Number of policies/regulations/administrative procedure reforms drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation as a result of USG assistance.	6
Number of policy reforms presented for legislation/decreed as a result of USG assistance.	n/a
Number of policy reforms/regulations/administrative procedures prepared with USG assistance that are passed/approved.	n/a
Number of policy reforms/regulations/administrative procedures passed for which implementation has begun with USG assistance.	n/a
PERFORMANCE Indicators for Component 3	
3.1 Improve business, management and service provision skills of private sector including MSMEs	
Number of USG-supported training events held that are related to improving the trade and investment environment	n/a
Number of individuals who have received short-term agricultural enabling environment training	n/a
Number of MSMEs undergoing capacity strengthening as a result of USG assistance	n/a
Number of organizations/institutions undergoing capacity/competency assessments as a result of USG assistance	n/a
Number of organizations/institutions undergoing capacity/competency strengthening as a result of USG assistance	n/a
Score on Partner Institutions Viability Assessment (PIVA) for institutions benefiting from USG assistance	n/a
3.2 Improve capacity of public sector for development of enabling environment to support market-led agriculture	
Number of trainings relating to enabling environment	n/a
Number of public sector agents qualified to support market-led agriculture as a result of USG assistance	n/a
3.3 Strengthen public sector's capacity to provide quality services	
Number of trainings provided to public sector agents	17
Number of public sector agents qualified to provide services	78
Output	
Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions	3,501
Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG interventions	3,501
Number of agriculture-related firms benefitting directly from USG-supported interventions	3,501
Number of public-private partnerships formed in this reporting year as a result of USG assistance	n/a

GIS

In the absence of the procurement waiver necessary for purchase of GIS equipment, The FARM Project initially made use of more basic programs to complete preliminary maps of the program area. In January, the technical team received GPS units which arrived with the IT procurement. The technical team has been working with the USAID GIS specialist in Juba to begin a comprehensive GPS data collection of project related sites. With 132 partner FBOs, this process will take some time. FARM will be using GPS devices to assist in measuring farmers' plot sizes, so collecting this data will happen throughout the first growing seasons of 2011, as extension workers visit field sites for follow-up activities. In addition to mapping the location of FBOs, FARM has already obtained the GPS coordinates of major roads and agriculture related infrastructure and is submitting it to USAID.

GENDER

The FARM Project's gender analyst was hired in October 2010. She will be working in a split position between gender and M&E. She will be responsible for providing leadership and technical guidance to allow the mainstreaming of gender issues into The FARM Project activities. Because the agriculture sector in southern Sudan entails different economic, social and labor roles for men and women, it is important to the project to proceed mindful of these dynamics.

Specific activities she will undertake will include:

1. Assisting in the design of methodologies, implementation activities and data collection instruments that are gender sensitive.
2. *Ex ante* assessment of major project initiatives to provide information on their likely gender effects and to allow for the pro-active generation of alternatives and adjustments to mitigate or enhance such effects are appropriate.
3. Engage in capacity assessment and building activities to build gender competence of staff.
4. Ensure collection of gender-disaggregated and gender-sensitive data for project M&E activities.
5. Assist in ex poste assessment of specific project initiatives to help monitor and/or evaluate their impact along gender dimension.
6. Provide support to The FARM Project beneficiaries (both individuals and groups) on *an ad hoc* basis to assist them in strengthening gender-relevant dimensions of their activities.
7. Network and coordinate with other organizations that are mainstreaming gender in the agriculture sector.

8. Participate in the development and review of SOWs for STTA technical activities to ensure they appropriately reflect relevant gender considerations.

One of the concerns that the technical team has about The FARM Project's staple crop production focus, is that the labor for plowing and weeding (as well as carrying the crop to market) will likely be born by women. If that is the case, then FARM will want to respond to this dynamic in a way that does not pose an additional burden for women of beneficiary households. Strategic interventions may be possible to mitigate this dynamic. In order to gain a more scientific understanding of gender roles in southern Sudan (and The FARM Project's AOR specifically), the Gender Specialist has designed a survey instrument specifically to assess the gender "profile" of the project's AOR. Once the analysis has been conducted, the Gender Specialist will be able to advise the technical team on gender considerations that arise in conjunction with The FARM Project's interventions. It may also yield data and opportunities for interventions that are specifically designed to reduce the labor burden on women (such as adopting technologies which cut down on labor). The analysis will be conducted in April/May 2011.

GRANTS MANAGEMENT

The current budget for the grant component of The FARM Project is \$5 million and serves as a very important aspect of the program. The FARM Project has invested much of the first year of the project developing a strong infrastructure to support a grants program of this size. This includes developing staff capacity in Juba and each of the three field offices to implement and manage a large-scale grants program in each state. It also includes identifying local organizations that would be appropriate candidates to receive grant resources and use these resources wisely. The FARM Project will continue to build its grants capacity to flow important agricultural inputs into the agriculture sector in its service area.

The FARM Project submitted its Innovative Grant Facility: Manual and Application Handbook on July 28, 2010. The manual was approved in November 2011 based on modifications to the project Branding and Marking Plan per contracting officer request. Grant facility presentations and trainings were subsequently prepared and delivered in each of the three states training potential applicants on the grant application and implementation process.

As previously mentioned, all grant recipients had to be either registered or be in the process of getting registered with the Government before being eligible to receive grant resources through The FARM Project. The FARM Project helped many of these organizations get registered by the time of grant execution. The local organizations not fully registered by time of grant execution were required to be certified by local government offices as a legitimate FBO eligible to receive grant resources from The FARM Project as well as commit to pursuing registration with the Government. All executed grants during the first project year were in-kind and did not require any exchange of cash.

A total of 43 grants were prepared for plowing services where beneficiaries received anywhere from 10 to 33 feddans of plowing services to assist with the first growing season of the year. The size of these grants ranged in value from the equivalent of \$511 to \$2,322 US dollars. All grant recipients were required to provide in-kind equivalent match from \$30 to \$115 US dollars. The FARM Project purchased plowing services from vendors with tractors in each local area which provided the plowing services on behalf of The FARM Project.

Three in-kind grants were executed for the previously mentioned goat breeding program in Western Equatoria. These grants provided between 168 and 282 goats to three FBOs in Western Equatoria ranging in value from \$18,920 to \$29,735 US dollars per grant. A total of 624 goats were purchased through a competitive process from a vendor in Juba.

A total of 102 in-kind grants were executed for the distribution of maize and sorghum seeds. As mentioned earlier in this report, these seeds were purchased in Uganda meeting both GOSS and PERSUAP requirements. Grant size ranged from 92 kg to 3,000 kg of seed, or the equivalent of \$76 to \$3,155 per recipient. Additional information concerning these grants was previously discussed in the seed distribution section of this report.

The FARM Project plans an ambitious grant program for year two disbursing up to \$2 million. The grants program will continue to provide plowing and seeds distribution for upcoming growing seasons. Some smallholder land-clearing grants are also possible subject to USAID approval. A full and open Innovative Grant Facility round is planned for the first part of this year. The project is currently preparing large equipment and agricultural input procurements that will be disbursed through its Innovative Grant Facility program.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

As discussed, The FARM Project's initial one-year workplan was modified part way through the reporting period. Major changes reflected an increased emphasis on staple crop production which is in alignment with the food security priorities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. FARM submitted a revised workplan to H.E. the Minister of Agriculture on January 13th, 2011. Despite a number of attempts to follow-up, no feedback has yet been received from the Ministry. The workplan was also submitted to USAID for review, and no changes were recommended. The FARM team is now conducting an internal review of the document and finalizing it for submission to USAID.

CONCLUSION

Although The FARM Project had some delays in its initial start-up, the project is off to a promising start. It has staffed and made operational a five-year initiative in a very challenging environment. The project

was staffed, and the technical team refined its understanding of the program context by way of surveys and baseline data collection. The team designed a broad intervention in complementary value chains aimed at developing agribusiness and rural markets. Upon discussions with the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the project then revised its focus to be narrower and specifically targeted to increasing production in staple crops (maize, sorghum, cassava and groundnuts specifically).

In the first year, the team has provided certified maize and sorghum seed grants worth \$62,837 to 132 farmer based organizations, trained tractor operators in all of the payams of operation, provided Farming as a Business training to 306 beneficiaries in all three states, trained 106 warehouse managers in all three states, and built a close relationship with the Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry, both at the state and national level. FARM has worked with the government to develop policies that support private sector investments in the agriculture sector, and lay the groundwork for economic prosperity for the soon to be independent nation. A foundation has been laid which will be invaluable throughout the life of the project. Operationally, technically, and administratively, FARM has laid the foundation for a highly successful agricultural development project.

APPENDIX A:

STAFFING MATRIX AND

ORGANOGRAM

FOOD AGRIBUSINESS & RURAL MARKETS (THE FARM PROJECT)

STAFF EMPLOYMENT MATRIX

	TITLE	NAME OF STAFF	ORGANIZATION
	JUBA STAFF (29 Staff)		
1	Chief of Party	Vacant	Abt/Expat
2	Deputy Chief of Party for Grants & Operations	Gould, Jeffrey	Abt/Expat
3	Capacity Building Expert	Dhel, Kuyu	Abt/Expat
4	Agric.Strategy/Policy Expert	Charles Mataya	Abt/Expat
5	Communications Specialist	Knutzen, Anna	Abt/Expat
6	Agriculture Production Specialist	Costa Mwale	ACDI/VOCA/Expat
7	Financial Services Expert (Position removed/ To be replaced with Business Devt Spec.)	Vacant	ACDI/VOCA/CCN
8	Chain/Private Sector Expert	Adrian Browne	ACDI/VOCA/Expat
9	Senior Finance Manager	Ayiga, Francis	Abt/CCN
10	Technical Program Coordinator	Amule Timothy	Abt/CCN
11	M&E/Gender Specialist	Awate, Elizabeth	Abt/CCN
12	Grants Specialist	Gimu, Betty	Abt/CCN
13	Operations Manager	Lomuja, Alex	Abt/CCN
14	IT Specialist	Onyango Moses	Abt/CCN
15	Junior Accountant	Vacant	Abt/CCN
16	Admin Asst/Receptionist I	Lukudu, Ropani	Abt/CCN
17	Admin Asst/Receptionist II	Christine Nabobi	Abt/CCN
18	Community Outreach Expert	Tombe, Redento	AAH-I/CCN
19	Junior Accountant	Vacant (Recruitment in Process)	AAH-I/CCN
20	Agric. Production Expert	Vacant	ACDI/VOCA/CCN
21	Marketing Coordinator/Juba	Titia, Esther	ACDI/VOCA/CCN
22	Junior Accountant	Juan, Mary	ACDI/VOCA/CCN
23	Logistics & Procurement Officer	Ayume, Justin	RSM/CCN
24	Senior Driver	Mawa Mustafa	RSM/CCN
25	Driver	Ladu Mikaya	RSM/CCN
26	Driver	Amule Denis Osmas	RSM/CCN
27	Driver	Jonathan Makpe	RSM/CCN
28	Driver	Salah Ladu Baruti	RSM/CCN
29	Driver	Oliver Ramadan	RSM/CCN
	YEI STAFF (11 Staff)		
30	Capacity Building Coordinator	Vacant (Recruitment in Process)	Abt/CCN
31	F&A Office Manager	Gwolo Daniel Eluzai	Abt/CCN
32	Grants/Procurement Officer	Justo, Adelmo Lumana	Abt/CCN
33	Financial Services Coordinator	Vacant	ACDI/VOCA/CCN
34	Ag. Production Coordinator	Wani, Simon Pitia	ACDI/VOCA/CCN
35	Marketing Coordinator	Post moved to Juba	ACDI/VOCA/CCN
36	Senior Extension Officer	Eliaba Habakuk	AAH-I/CCN

FOOD AGRIBUSINESS & RURAL MARKETS (THE FARM PROJECT)

STAFF EMPLOYMENT MATRIX

	TITLE	NAME OF STAFF	ORGANIZATION
37	Extension Officer	Batali, Isaac Sadarak	AAH-I/CCN
38	Extension Officer	Kidden, Esther Dima	AAH-I/CCN
39	Extension Officer	Murye, Alex Anthony	AAH-I/CCN
40	Driver	Peter Malish Joseph	RSM/CCN
YAMBIO STAFF (9 Staff)			
41	F&A Office Manager	Mambo, Kassim	Abt/CCN
42	Capacity Building Coordinator	Jackson Zowai Simon	Abt/CCN
43	Grants/Procurement Officer	Alex, Eli Bidal	Abt/CCN
44	Senior Extension Officer	Taban, Bullen Augustine	AAH-I/CCN
45	Extension Officer	Aziti, Wilson Mambere	AAH-I/CCN
46	Extension Officer	Bullen, Benty	AAH-I/CCN
47	Extension Officer	Mamur, David Yotama	AAH-I/CCN
48	Ag. Production Coordinator	Henry Muganga Kenyi	ACDI/VOCA/CCN
49	Driver	Seka Joseph Warija	RSM/CCN
TORIT STAFF (10 Staff)			
50	Livestock Coordinator	Nyika, Samuel D.	Abt/CCN
51	Capacity Building Coordinator	Cham Puro Nygoni	Abt/CCN
52	F&A Office Manager	Bahati Amos Lasu	Abt/CCN
53	Grants/Procurement Officer	Joseph Ladu	Abt/CCN
54	Senior Extension Officer	Vacant	AAH-I/CCN
55	Extension Officer	Modi, Angelo William	AAH-I/CCN
56	Extension Officer	Vacant	AAH-I/CCN
57	Extension Officer	Vacant	AAH-I/CCN
58	Ag. Production Coordinator	Kenyi, Alfred Tako	ACDI/VOCA/CCN
59	Driver	Vacant (Recruitment in Process)	RSM/CCN

APPENDIX B: ASSOCIATION REGISTRATION/DEVELOPMENT MATRIX

WES—Yambio County

FBO Name	Payam	Boma	Number of Beneficiaries	Registration Status
Akorogbodi Farmers Group	Yambio	Ngindo	9	Previously Registered
Arona Multipurpose Group	Lirangu	Momboi	14	Registered w/ FARM assistance
Nangbende Farmers Group	Lirangu	Makpaturu	20	Not Registered
Baguga Farmers Group	Yambio	Ngindo	10	Registered w/ FARM assistance
Feed my Sheep Ministry	Yambio	Bazungua	35	In process
Gitikiri Farmers Cooperative	Yambio	Bazungua	31	Previously Registered
Ikpiro Womens Association	Yambio	Ikapiro	72	Registered
Kuzee Farmers Association	Yambio	Nagori	11	Not Registered
Makpara 1 Group	Yambio	Bodo	50	Registered
Naangbimo Women Group	Yambio	Naangbimo	32	Previously Registered
Nagbaka Farmers Group	Yambio	Ngindo	12	Not Registered
Nakiri Farmers Group	Yambio	Timbiro	14	Registered
Navundio Multipurpose Group	Yambio	Bodo	25	Registered w/ FARM assistance
Ndavuro Farmers Group	Yambio	Ndavura	26	In process
Pazuo Farmers Group	Yambio	Yabongo	33	Registered w/ FARM assistance
St. Mary Farmers Group	Yambio	Nagori	29	In Process
Tindoka Farmers Group	Yambio	Yambogo	84	Registered
Zambando Women	Yambio	Ngindo	15	In Process
Saura 2 Farmers Group	Yambio	Ngindo	27	Registered w/ FARM assistance
Makpondu Women Group	Yambio	Makpondu	22	Registered w/ FARM assistance
Namenze Fresh Fish and Vegetable Group	Yambio	Yambio	21	Previously Registered
Yambio Farmers Association	Yambio	Yambio	35	Previously Registered
Total Yambio County-			522	

Goats Keeping Groups—Yambio County

FBO Name	Payam	Boma	Number of Beneficiaries	Status
Wenepai Goats Keeping Cooperative Society	Yambio	Yambio	47	Registered w/ FARM assistance
Sonosa Goats Keeping Cooperative Society	Yambio	Bangasu	29	Registered w/ FARM assistance
Tambuahe Goats Keeping Cooperative Society	Yambio	Ri-Rangu	28	Registered w/ FARM assistance
Total			104	

WES—Maridi County

FBO Name	Payam	Boma	Number of Beneficiaries	Status
Abiriko Farmers Group	Maridi	Nabaka	16	In process
Bambo Farmers Group	Maridi	Mabirindi	12	In process
Kenapai Farmers Group	Maridi	Mboroko	30	Registered
Kwanga Farmers Group	Maridi	Maridi	28	Registered w/ FARM assistance
Lalama 2 Farmers Group	Maridi	Maridi	27	Registered w/ FARM assistance
Lalama I Farmers Group	Maridi	Maridi	16	In process
Landi Mame Farmers Group	Maridi	Mabirindi	12	In process
Luru Farmers Group	Maridi	Mabirindi	30	Registered
Malaga Farmers Group	Mambe	Mambe	17	Registered w/ FARM assistance
Mudubai 2 Farmers Group	Maridi	Mabirindi	14	In process
Mudubai 1 Farmers Group	Maridi	Mudubai	16	Registered w/ FARM assistance
Nanzere Farmers Group	Nabaka	Nabaka	11	In process
Oto (Mambe) Farmers Group	Mambe	Mambe	10	Registered w/ FARM assistance
Rubu Farmers Group	Maridi	Nabaka	15	In process
Sukulu Gaba	Landili	Dorlili	17	Registered w/ FARM assistance
Tifino Farmers Group	Maridi	Mabirindi	13	In process
Toutin Farmers Group	Maridi	Mabirindi	12	In process
Yokodoma Farmers Group	Maridi	Mabirindi	14	In process
Total Maridi County –			310	
18 FBOs				

WES—Mundri County

FBO Name	Payam	Boma	Number of Beneficiaries	Status
Abi Cooperative	Kotobi	Karika	24	In process
Delegu Farmers	Kotobi	Karika	26	In process
Echofo Farmers Group	Kotobi	Karika	28	In process
Garambele Primary Coop	Kotobi	Karika	28	Registered
Goda Farmers	Kotobi	Kotobi	7	In process
Kati Farmers Group	Kotobi	Karika	18	Registered
Kuritingwa Farmers	Kotobi	Karika	26	In process
Kurugu Farmers	Kotobi	Karika	16	In process
Labide Farmers Group	Kotobi	Karika	25	In process
Lubani Farmers	Kotobi	Karika	22	In process
Medewu Farmers Group	Kotobi	Medewu	24	Registered
Odra-Sako Farmers	Kotobi	Kotobi	18	In process
Okari Farmers	Mundri	Mundri	13	Registered
Okonganji Farmers Group	Kotobi	Karika	17	In process
Pari Pari Farmers	Kotobi	Karika	13	In process
Sarala Farmers Group	Kotobi	Karika	14	In process
Singowa Farmers Group	Kotobi	Medewu	25	In process
Tadua Farmers Group	Kotobi	Karika	16	In process
Yanga Cooperative	Kotobi	Karika	25	Registered
Total Mundri County – 19 FBO			385	
Total Western Equatoria			1,217	

CES—Yei County

FBO Name	Payam	Boma	Number of Bene-ficiaries	Status
Jambo General Purpose Cooperative	Mugwo	Jombo	15	Registered
Jombo Titela Farmers Group	Mugwo	Jombo	11	In process
Kujugale Cooperatives Society	Mugwo	Longamere	24	Registered
Abulometa Womens Empowerment Cooperative Society	Mugwo	Ligi	33	Registered
Beacon of Hope Expanded Farm	Otogo	Logo	22	Registered
Dumo Cooperative Society	Otogo	Mongo	41	Registered
Gire Farmers Group 1- Ombai	Otogo	Ombasi	14	Registered
Gire Farmers Group 2 - Yeiba	Otogo	Ombasi	9	In process
Gire Farmers Group 3 - Kajiko	Otogo	Ombasi	8	In process
Lasu Progressive Farmers Assoc (LAPFA)	Lasu	Lasu	17	Registered
Suruba Cooperate Society	Lasu	Achuli	29	Registered
Lomi Farmers Group	Lasu	Tokori	6	In process
Abuda Farmers Group	Lasu	Achuli	47	In process
Ngakoyi Farmers Group	Lasu	Tokori	10	In process
Jujumbita Farmers Group	Lasu	Tokori	14	In process
Jabara Farmers Group	Lasu	Mitika	22	In process
Yari Farmers Group	Mugwo	Yari	15	In process
Isha Ga Farmers Group	Mugwo	Longamere	16	In process
Pakide Farmers Group	Mugwo	Payawa	11	In process
Kuluba Farmers Group	Mugwo	Payawa	11	In process
Kojugale Farmers Cooperative	Mugwo	Longamere	21	Registered
Alero Farmers Group	Mugwo	Alero	11	In process
Mugwo Community Development Forum (Mcdf)	Mugwo	Tokori	9 Workers	Registered
Lasu Payam Farmers Association	Lasu	Tokori	21	Registered
Angu Loput Farmers Group	Lasu	Tokori	14	In process
Jabara Cooperatives Society	Lasu	Tokori	52	In process
Lomerika Farmers Group	Lasu	Tokori	50	In process
Longurupo Farmers Group	Lasu	Tokori	12	In process
Lupapa Farmers Group	Lasu	Tokori	9	In process
Geri Orphans And Women Group	Lasu	Tokori	10	In process
Total Yei County –			322	
16 FBOs Received Seeds				

CES—Morobo County

FBO Name	Payam	Boma	Number of Beneficiaries	Status
Gulumbi Farmers Association	Gulumbi	Kindi	45	Registered
Kendila General Purpose	Gulumbi	Kendila	49	Registered
Paji Mugu Farmers Group	Gulumbi	Girilli	19	In process
Girilli Multipurpose Cooperative Society	Gulumbi	Girilli	36	Registered
Loketa Multipurpose Cooperative	Gulumbi	Kindi	25	Registered
Anika Farmers Association	Gulumbi	Kilikili	9	In process
Kimba Rice Growers Association	Kimba	Kimba	35	Registered
Kadupe Farmers Association	Kimba	Kimba	12	Registered
Kembe Farmers Group	Wudabi	Kembe	14	In process
Yugupe Farmers Group	Wudabi	Yugupe	28	In process
Salongo Farmers Group	Wudabi	Ahoto	4	In process
Nyei Farmers Group	Wudabi	Nyei	14	In process
Ajugi Highland Cooperative	Wudabi	Alota	17	Registered
Bokolo Go Down Farmers Group	Kimba	Kimba	5	In process
Caca Women Association	Kimba	Kimba	11	In process
Lupa Lupa Farmes Group	Kimba	Kimba	15	In process
Iraga Farmers Group	Gulumbi	Kindi	7	In process
Luku Farmers Group	Gulumbi	Girilli	12	In process
Nyei Women Vegetable Group	Wudabi	Nyei	18	In process
Ajungi Highland Cooperative Society	Wudabi	Aloto	12	Registered
Total Morobo County –				
13 FBOs Received seeds			307	

CES—Kajokeji County

FBO Name	Payam	Boma	Number of Bene-ficiaries	Status
Ngongita Cooperative Society	Lire	Mekir	150	Registered
Pekido Farmers Group	Lire	Mekir	12	In process w/ FARM assistance
Nyi-Nyire na nyoi Farmers Group	Lire	Longira	12	In process w/ FARM assistance
Bulit Kole Farmers Group	Lire	Likamero	10	In process w/ FARM assistance
Ngakoyi 1Farmers Group	Lire	Kudaji	10	In process w/ FARM assistance
Lomeri Ti Dara Moro 1 Farmers Group	Kangapo 1	Sera-Jale	16	In process w/ FARM assistance
United Members of Ariwa Community Group (UNIMACO)	Kangapo 1	Kiri	17	Registered
Abangarikin Women Group	Kangapo 1	Kiri	20	In process w/ FARM assistance
Teme Ta Tem Farmers Group	Kangapo 1	Kiri	16	In process w/ FARM assistance
Jalimo Growers Cooperative	Kangapo 2	Jalimo	90	Registered
Ngarakita Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Bori	29	In process w/ FARM assistance
Kinyiba Farmers Cooperative	Kangapo 2	Kinyiba	112	Registered
Julukita Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Kinyiba	21	In process w/ FARM assistance
Wukabo B Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Bori	18	In process w/ FARM assistance
Bata Kindi Mugun Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Bori	14	In process w/ FARM assistance
Totonapayi Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Bori	17	In process w/ FARM assistance
Lwokita Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Bori	20	In process w/ FARM assistance
Tiyu Ko Yupet Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Bori	9	In process w/ FARM assistance
Morokita Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Bori	18	In process w/ FARM assistance
Ngonkita 2 Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Bori	16	In process w/ FARM assistance
Lomeri Ti Dara 2 Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Bori	25	In process w/ FARM assistance
Ngakoyi 2 Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Bori	26	In process w/ FARM assistance
Total Kajo Keji County –			678	
22 FBOs				
Total Central Equatoria			1,307	

EES—Magwi County

FBO Name	Payam	Boma	Number of Beneficiaries	Status
Ndara Farmers Group	Pageri	Moli Tokuro	20	In process w/ FARM assistance
Moli Andu Farmers Group	Pageri	Moli Tokuro	10	In process w/ FARM assistance
Ama-Alu Farmers Group	Pageri	Pageri	60	In process w/ FARM assistance
Disa Limi Farmers Group	Pageri	Pageri	20	In process w/ FARM assistance
Meria Farmers Group	Pageri	Moli Tokuro	81	In process w/ FARM assistance
Afoyi Hill Womens Group	Pageri	Moli Tokuro	22	In process w/ FARM assistance
Gaga'Matura	Pageri	Kerepi	20	In process w/ FARM assistance
Mutuvu Farmers Group	Pageri	Pageri	5	In process w/ FARM assistance
Ayee Pit Farmers Group	Magwi	Magwi	18	In process w/ FARM assistance
Iburu Konya Farmers Group	Magwi	Magwi	12	In process w/ FARM assistance
Women out of Conflict (WOC)	Magwi	Panyikwara Abara	5	In process w/ FARM assistance
Alwoni Rural Development Organization (ARDO)	Magwi	Obbo	13	Registered
Lerwa Women Association	Magwi	Obbo	13	In process w/ FARM assistance
Cing Lonyo	Magwi	Obbo	16	In process w/ FARM assistance
Gom Pat Pat	Magwi	Obbo	16	In process w/ FARM assistance
Lacan PeKun	Magwi	Obbo	16	In process w/ FARM assistance
Atek Kilwak	Magwi	Obbo	16	In process w/ FARM assistance
Ribe Aye Teko	Parajok	Pajok	13	In process w/ FARM assistance
Pe Koyo	Parajok	Pajok	23	In process w/ FARM assistance
Total Magwi County –				
19 FBOs			399	

EES—Ikotos County

FBO Name	Payam	Boma	Number of Bene-ficiaries	Status
Ingwa Tafha Farmers Group	Lomohidang North	Isohe	15	In process w/ FARM assistance
Ifune Farmers Group	Ikwotos	Ifune	22	In process w/ FARM assistance
Morutore Farmers Group	Ikwotos	Ifune	21	In process w/ FARM assistance
Lokupere Farmers Group	Ikwotos	Ifuda	10	In process w/ FARM assistance
K Lokongole farmers Group	Ikwotos	Ikwoto	30	In process w/ FARM assistance
Lobuhø Farmers Group	Ikwotos	Tseretenya	24	In process w/ FARM assistance
Imilai Farmers Group	Katire	Imilai	7	In process w/ FARM assistance
Total Ikotos County –				
			129	
7 FBOs				
Total Eastern Equatoria			528	

EES—Budi County: NA

APPENDIX C: SEED DISTRIBUTION BENEFICIARIES

Western Equatoria State

Yambio County

FBO Name	Payam	Boma	Number of Beneficiaries	Total KG Maize	Total KG Sorghum	Total Grant Amount
Akorogbodi Farmers Group	Yambio	Akorogbodi	9	195	96	\$241
Arona Multipurpose Group	Lirangu	Momboi	14	210	112	\$268
Baguga Farmers Group	Yambio	Ngindo	10	210	104	\$261
Feed my Sheep Ministry	Yambio	Bazungua	35	525	280	\$669
Gitikiri Farmers Cooperative	Yambio	Bazungua	31	525	272	\$662
Ikpiro Womens Association	Yambio	Ikapiro	72	1125	592	\$1,427
Kuzee Farmers Association	Yambio	Nagori	11	165	88	\$210
Makpara 1 Group	Yambio	Bodo	50	810	424	\$1,025
Naangbimo Women Group	Yambio	Naangbimo	32	540	280	\$681
Nagbaka Farmers Group	Yambio	Ngindo	12	180	96	\$229
Nakiri Farmers Group	Yambio	Timbiro	14	270	136	\$337
Navundio Multipurpose Group	Yambio	Bodo	25	435	224	\$547
Ndavuro Farmers Group	Yambio	Ndavura	26	390	208	\$497
Pazuo Farmers Group	Yambio	Yabongo	33	495	264	\$631
St. Mary Farmers Group	Yambio	Nagori	29	435	232	\$555
Tindoka Farmers Group	Yambio	Yambogo	84	1335	704	\$1,695
Zambando Women	Yambio	Ngindo	15	225	120	\$297
Total Yambio County-17 FBO			502	8070	4232	\$10,232

Maridi County

FBO Name	Payam	Boma	Number of Beneficiaries	Total KG Maize	Total KG Sorghum	Total Grant Amount
Abiriko Farmers Group	Maridi	Nabaka	16	240	128	\$306
Bambo Farmers Group	Maridi	Mabirindi	12	180	96	\$229
Kenapai Farmers Group	Maridi	Mboroko	30	510	264	\$643
Kwanga Farmers Group	Maridi	Maridi	28	645	280	\$765
Lalama 2 Farmers Group	Maridi	Maridi	27	465	240	\$586
Lalama 1 Farmers Group	Maridi	Maridi	16	300	152	\$375
Landi Mame Farmers Group	Maridi	Mabirindi	12	180	96	\$229
Luru Farmers Group	Maridi	Mabirindi	30	510	264	\$643
Malaga Farmers Group	Mambe	Mambe	17	255	136	\$325

FBO Name	Payam	Boma	Number of Beneficiaries	Total KG Maize	Total KG Sorghum	Total Grant Amount
Mudubai 2 Farmers Group	Maridi	Mabirindi	14	210	112	\$268
Mudubai 1 Farmers Group	Maridi	Mudubai	16	300	152	\$375
Nanzere Farmers Group	Nabaka	Nabaka	11	165	88	\$210
Oto (Mambe) Farmers Group	Mambe	Mambe	10	210	104	\$261
Rubu Farmers Group	Maridi	Nabaka	15	225	120	\$287
Sukulu Gaba	Landili	Dorlili	17	255	136	\$325
Tifino Farmers Group	Maridi	Mabirindi	13	195	104	\$249
Toutin Farmers Group	Maridi	Mabirindi	12	180	96	\$229
Yokodoma Farmers Group	Maridi	Mabirindi	14	210	112	\$268
Total Maridi County – 18 FBOs			310	5235	2680	\$6,573

Mundri County

FBO Name	Payam	Boma	Number of Beneficiaries	Total KG Maize	Total KG Sorghum	Total Grant Amount
Abi Cooperative	Kotobi	Karika	24	360	192	\$459
Delegu Farmers	Kotobi	Karika	26	390	208	\$497
Echofo Farmers Group	Kotobi	Karika	28	420	224	\$535
Garambele Primary Coop	Kotobi	Karika	28	540	256	\$660
Goda Farmers	Kotobi	Kotobi	7	105	56	\$134
Kati Farmers Group	Kotobi	Karika	18	330	168	\$414
Kuritingwa Farmers	Kotobi	Karika	26	390	208	\$497
Kurugu Farmers	Kotobi	Karika	16	240	128	\$306
Labide Farmers Group	Kotobi	Karika	25	375	200	\$478
Lubani Farmers	Kotobi	Karika	22	495	232	\$602
Medewu Farmers Group	Kotobi	Medewu	24	420	216	\$528
Odra-Sako Farmers	Kotobi	Kotobi	18	330	168	\$414
Okari Farmers	Mundri	Mundri	13	225	116	\$283
Okonganji Farmers Group	Kotobi	Karika	17	255	136	\$325
Pari Pari Farmers	Kotobi	Karika	13	195	104	\$249
Sarala Farmers Group	Kotobi	Karika	14	210	112	\$268
Singowa Farmers Group	Kotobi	Medewu	25	375	200	\$478
Tadua Farmers Group	Kotobi	Karika	16	240	128	\$306
Yanga Cooperative	Kotobi	Karika	25	435	224	\$547
Total Mundri County – 19 FBO			385	6330	3276	\$7,980
Total Western Equatoria						

Central Equatoria State

Yei County

FBO Name	Payam	Boma	Number of Beneficiaries	Total KG Maize	Total KG Sorghum	Total Grant Amount
Jambo General Purpose Cooperative	Mugwo	Jombo	15	300	144	\$368
Jombo Titela Farmers Group	Mugwo	Jombo	11	165	88	\$210
Kjugale Cooperatives Society	Mugwo	Longamere	24	420	208	\$521
Abulometa Womens Empowerment Cooperative Society	Mugwo	Ligi	33	495	264	\$631
Beacon of Hope Expanded Farm	Otogo	Logo	22	570	248	\$677
Dumo Cooperative Society	Otogo	Mongo	41	780	392	\$973
Gire Farmers Group 1- Ombai	Otogo	Ombasi	14	210	112	\$268
Gire Farmers Group 2 - Yeiba	Otogo	Ombasi	9	135	72	\$153
Gire Farmers Group 3 - Kajiko	Otogo	Ombasi	8	120	64	\$172
Lasu Progressive Farmers Assoc (LAPFA)	Lasu	Lasu	17	330	168	\$414
Suruba Cooperate Society	Lasu	Achuli	29	510	264	\$643
Lomi Farmers Group	Lasu	Tokori	6	90	48	\$115
Abuda Farmers Group	Lasu	Achuli	47	705	376	\$115
Ngakoyi Farmers Group	Lasu	Tokori	10	150	80	\$191
Jujumbita Farmers Group	Lasu	Tokori	14	210	112	\$268
Jabara Farmers Group	Lasu	Mitika	22	330	176	\$421
Total Yei County – 16 FBOs			322	5520	2816	\$6,922

Morobo County

FBO Name	Payam	Boma	Number of Beneficiaries	Total KG Maize	Total KG Sorghum	Total Grant Amount
Gulumbi Farmers Association	Gulumbi	Kindi	45	675	360	\$860
Kendila General Purpose	Gulumbi	Kendila	49	735	392	\$937
Paji Mugu Farmers Group	Gulumbi	Girilli	19	405	184	\$488
Girilli Multipurpose Cooperative Society	Gulumbi	Girilli	36	540	288	\$688
Loketa Multipurpose Cooperative	Gulumbi	Kindi	25	510	248	\$629
Anika Farmers Association	Gulumbi	Kilikili	9	135	72	\$172
Kimba Rice Growers Association	Kimba	Kimba	35	825	360	\$980
Kadupe Farmers Association	Kimba	Kimba	12	180	96	\$229
Kembe Farmers Group	Wudabi	Kembe	14	210	112	\$268
Yugupe Farmers Group	Wudabi	Yugupe	28	420	224	\$535
Salongo Farmers Group	Wudabi	Ahoto	4	60	32	\$76
Nyei Farmers Group	Wudabi	Nyei	14	210	112	\$268
Ajugi Highland Cooperative	Wudabi	Alota	17	555	216	\$636
Total Morobo County – 13 FBOs			307	5460	2696	\$0

Kajo Keji County

FBO Name	Payam	Boma	Number of Beneficiaries	Total KG	Total KG Sorghum	Total Grant
Ngongita Cooperative Society	Lire	Mekir	150	2520	1280	\$3,155
Pekido Farmers Group	Lire	Mekir	12	180	96	\$229
Nyi-Nyire na nyoi Farmers Group	Lire	Longira	12	180	96	\$229
Bulit Kole Farmers Group	Lire	Likamero	10	150	80	\$191
Ngakoyi 1 Farmers Group	Lire	Kudaji	10	150	80	\$191
Lomeri Ti Dara Moro 1 Farmers Group	Kangapo 1	Sera-Jale	16	240	128	\$306
United Members of Ariwa Community Group (UNIMACO)	Kangapo 1	Kiri	17	255	136	\$325
Abangarikin Women Group	Kangapo 1	Kiri	20	300	160	\$382
Teme Ta Tem Farmers Group	Kangapo 1	Kiri	16	240	128	\$306
Jalimo Growers Cooperative	Kangapo 2	Jalimo	90	1425	752	\$1,809
Ngarakita Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Bori	29	435	232	\$554
Kinyiba Farmers Cooperative	Kangapo 2	Kinyiba	112	1680	896	\$2,141
Julukita Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Kinyiba	21	315	168	\$402
Wukabo B Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Bori	18	270	144	\$344
Bata Kindi Mugun Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Bori	14	210	112	\$268
Totonapayi Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Bori	17	255	136	\$325
Lwokita Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Bori	20	300	160	\$382
Tiyu Ko Yupet Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Bori	9	135	72	\$172
Morokita Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Bori	18	270	144	\$344
Ngonkita 2 Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Bori	16	240	128	\$306
Lomeri Ti Dara 2 Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Bori	25	375	200	\$478
Ngakoyi 2 Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Bori	26	390	208	\$497
Total Kajo Keji County – 22 FBOs			678	10515	5536	\$13,339
Total Central Equatoria						\$27,029

Eastern Equatoria State

Magwi County

FBO Name	Payam	Boma	Number of Beneficiaries	Total KG Maize	Total KG Sorghum	Total Grant Amount
Ndara Farmers Group	Pageri	Moli Tokuro	20	360	184	\$452
Moli Andu Farmers Group	Pageri	Moli Tokuro	10	150	80	\$191
Ama-Alu Farmers Group	Pageri	Pageri	60	900	480	\$1,147
Disa Limi Farmers Group	Pageri	Pageri	20	300	160	\$382
Meria Farmers Group	Pageri	Moli Tokuro	81	1215	648	\$1,549
Afoyi Hill Womens Group	Pageri	Moli Tokuro	22	330	176	\$421
Gaga'Matura	Pageri	Kerepi	20	300	160	\$382
Mutuvu Farmers Group	Pageri	Pageri	5	75	40	\$96
Ayee Pit Farmers Group	Magwi	Magwi	18	330	168	\$414
Iburu Konya Farmers Group	Magwi	Magwi	12	240	120	\$299
Women out of Conflict (WOC)	Magwi	Panyikwara Abara	5	75	40	\$96
Alwoni Rural Development Organization (ARDO)	Magwi	Obbo	13	195	104	\$249
Lerwa Women Association	Magwi	Obbo	13	195	104	\$249
Cing Lonyo	Magwi	Obbo	16	240	128	\$306
Gom Pat Pat	Magwi	Obbo	16	240	128	\$306
Lacan PeKun	Magwi	Obbo	16	240	128	\$306
Atek Kilwak	Magwi	Obbo	16	240	128	\$306
Ribe Aye Teko	Parajok	Pajok	13	195	104	\$306
Pe Koyo	Parajok	Pajok	23	345	184	\$306
Total Magwi County – 19 FBOs			399	6165	3264	\$7,837

Ikotos County

FBO Name	Payam	Boma	Number of Beneficiaries	Total KG Maize	Total KG Sorghum	Total Grant Amount
Ingwa Tafha Farmers Group	Lomohidang North	Isohe	15	+285	144	\$356
Ifune Farmers Group	Ikwotos	Ifune	22	390	200	\$490
Morutore Farmers Group	Ikwotos	Ifune	21	375	192	\$471
Lokupere Farmers Group	Ikwotos	Ifuda	10	210	104	\$261
K Lokongole farmers Group	Ikwotos	Ikwoto	30	510	264	\$643
Lobuho Farmers Group	Ikwotos	Tseretenya	24	360	192	\$459
Imilai Farmers Group	Katire	Imilai	9	105	56	\$172
Seven Loaves Farmer Group	Katire	Imilai	10	150	80	\$191
Total Ikotos County – 8 FBOs			141	2415	1248	\$3406

Budi County

The FARM Project has not been able to distribute seed in Budi County, because of security problems and restrictions on travel there. The project has initiated contact with the Christian Development Service (CDS) a local NGO operating in Budi County. While the CDS program has not attempted to move farmer groups toward registration with the cooperative service such that they do not presently qualify for a FARM Project seed grant, CDS appears to have extension capacity and may be willing to serve as a local implementing agency for The FARM Project in jointly identified payams in Budi County.